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SHEVARDNADZE BRIEFS PRESS ON VIENNA TALKS 10 NOV

Statement on Talks With Shultz

LD101619 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 10 TASS -- A news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held today at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry. USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, made the following statement:

You know that I have held talks with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, in Vienna on November 5 and 6.

Those talks were not the only reason why I went to the Austrian capital. A followup meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe opened there on November 4. This is why in my statement at Vienna airport on the morning of November 6 I paid most attention to that meeting. The results of my conversation with the secretary of state were described only briefly, in the most general form.

Now that time allows us to make a more careful analysis of, and compare, the sides' positions at the talks in Vienna, we shall give you the facts and our understanding of them.

Let my tell you first the aim we set ourselves. After the meeting in Reykjavik American representatives in their public statements gave very loose accounts of what we said at Hofdi House. Facts fresh in our memory were being presented in such a wide range of distortions that we felt we just had to ask our recent interlocutors about the reasons behind this amazing discordance.

But what was most important was to make sure that the American side was committed to the accords reached by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan and if it was, that it was ready to continue working from the level achieved, both politically and in terms of positions.

That question became the focal point of the talks. We kept asking it with such insistence as we had never before inquired anything of our partners.

We had to do so because we realized from the outset that they would like to revise every aspect of mutual understanding reached in Reykjavik and retreat to the pre-Reykjavik positions. They would like to rewrite the results of the talks between the leaders of our countries. They would like us to accept an entirely new package of issues supposedly discussed and a list of matters agreed in Iceland curtailed to the point of becoming unrecognizable.

We had set on the table before us an amazing assortment of papers which actually cancelled everything achieved by the sides in Reykvajik. All those levels and sublevels, limits and sublimits, all the expert arithmetics that seemed to have been abolished once and for good in the Icelandic capital surfaced anew to obscure the substance.

But what turned out to be most striking in our partners stand was that the global solution to the crucial issue os eliminating all the nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States, and first and foremost strategic offensive armaments, within ten years, which was found in Reykjavik, was flatly denied. The explicit statements by the two countries' leaders on this score appeared entagled in a net of technical casuistry. The cells of this net are so small that nothing resembling agreement is visible.

As a direct participant in the talks in the Icelandic capital, I remember well the way the agreement in principle on the entire package of the measures for nuclear disarmament was reached, with the exception the one issue of SDI. I presume that my Vienna interlocutor also remembers this. In any case, President Reagan held that the remaining issues in this package were agreed upon.

Speaking about extra-laboratory tests of space weapons as the only divergency, he said that the matter now was in one word, to which Mikhail Gorbachev replied and I cite him: "Agree to banning tests in space and we will sign the document in two minutes".

Precisely that divergency became unbridgeable for the moment and we parted expressing disapointment.

However, the package (I shall describe it as a package of accords) remained, and the most important thing in it was the agreement of the two sides to scrap in ten years "all nuclear devices", i.e. each and every nuclear weapon. By the way, the U.S. President specified what should be scrapped. To make this point clear once and for all, I have to quote the words of the President. He said that he wanted to ask if we meant -- and this, in his opinion, would be very good -- the scrapping by the end of the two five-year periods of all the nuclear explosive devices, that is bombs, battlefield weapons systems , cruise missiles, submarine weapons, medium-range weapon systems etc. If we agree that by the end of the 10-year period all the nuclear armaments will be eliminated, we can pass over the agreement to our delegations in Geneva, so that they prepare a treaty which Mikhail Gorbachev can sign during his visit to the United States.

Within the framework of this general and the most important commitment the sides agreed on the order of steps to be taken towards scrapping nuclear weapons. They agreed that in the first five years strategic offensive nuclear weapons would be reduced by half.

The general secretary handed the U.S. President a table with breakdown data on the strategic forces of the USSR and the United States and suggested reducing all systems, including Soviet heavy missiles, by half. The American President fully assented to this.

It was also agreed that all the remaining strategic offensive nuclear weapons would be scrapped in the second half-decade. The American side at that point asked us to clarify just one aspect, namely whether offensive ballaistic missiles would also be destroyed in the process. The answer was in the affirmative.

An understanding on medium-range missiles was the second element of the "package of accords". It boiled down to the following formula: Zero medium-range missiles in Europe plus a freeze on the shorter-range missiles there plus the commencement of talks on them plus the reduction of the warheads on Soviet missiles in the Asian part of the USSR to 100, with the United States being entitled to have the same number of warheads on its medium-range missiles on its own territory.

Every component of that equation was mentioned separately, and the American side gave its consent to each of them, without voicing any reservations or criticisms.

The question of nuclear testing also became part of the package. We proposed that talks be started to draw up an agreement on a total nuclear test ban and to discuss intermediate options, such as limitations on the yield of nuclear explosions and their number and the 1974 and 1976 treaties.

Lastly, the problem of "strategic defences". A major understanding of principle was recorded on them, too: The sides would not withdraw from the ABM treaty for 10 years. But an obstacle arose there as well because of the unwillingness of the American side to restrict work under the SDI programme and their desire to get us at all cost to agree to the cancellation of the ABM treaty after that ten-year period during which the USA would get ready a space weapon system to deploy a space weapon system.

I have gone over the course of discussions and the accords reached to show that the Reykjavik package was integral for the sides with the exception of SDI and, partially, nuclear testing. Agreement was reached in Reykjavik on all the other issues.

This was stated absolutely unambiguously by Mikhail Gorbachev at a press conference in the Icelandic capital an hour after the meeting had closed. He made that point in later statements, too.

Regrettably, both in Vienna and now in Moscow we have to tell some common truths to put clearly on record the line which our partners and we were going to follow.

What we were offered in Vienna could be compared with a theatre of political farce in which one theme prevailed: The Reykjavik meeting seems to have taken place, but it was different from what we think it was.

The talks had to be brought back to realistic ground. We had prepared beforehand a document "Key Provisions of Agreements Between the USSR and the U.S. on Nuclear Disarmament Which are Subject to Further Preparation for Signing". We put it on the negotiating table during the talks with the U.S. secretary of state.

It was a sort of draft framework agreement which, if coordinated by ministers, would be submitted for approval to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President. Thus, the delegations in Geneva would be given a firm basis for working out texts to specific agreements.

The document set forth the main parametres for accords on all the four spheres fo the nuclear-space complex.

Excuse me, but I think it essential to detail all aspects of the proposals we tabled at the Vienna talks.

On strategic offensive armaments we proposed to take as a basis for an agreement the accord in principle reached in Reykjavik to the effect that in the course of five years, i.e. by the end of 1991, the sides would reduce their strategic forces by 50 per cent to an equal number of delivery vehicles and warheads.

With a view to preserving the characteristic features of the structure of the Soviet and American strategic forces, all strategic offensive armaments, including, of course, Soviet heavy intercontinental ballistic missiles, would be subject to reduction.

As to sea-launched long-range nuclear cruise missiles that do not belong to the strategic triad it is intended to find a separate mutually acceptable decision on the limitation of their deployment.

The remaining 50 percent of all strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States would be liquidated in the course of the next five years, by the end of 1996, as agreed in Reykjavik. The readiness of the sides to work for an agreement for full elimination of all types of nuclear arms in the course of a ten-year period was also reflected accordingly.

The wording on medium-range missiles was also fully based on the accords in Reykjavik. Leaving aside the matter of the nuclear potentials of Britain and France, the sides would sign an agreement on total liquidation of the medium-range missiles of the USSR and the United States in Europe. Talks would be started urgently on missiles with a range not exceeding one thousand kilometres and their level would be frozen.

At the same time an agreement would also go into force reducing the medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the USSR to the level of 100 warheads, the United States having the right to deploy 100 warheads, on such missiles on its territory.

With due consideration for the need to preclude any possibility -- in conditions of such deep cuts of nuclear arms -- of either side getting military superiority and disrupting the equilibrium we confirmed the proposal to agree that the USSR and the United States shall not exercise their right to withdraw from the timeless treaty on the limitation of ABM systems and shall strictly observe all of its provisions for the ten years.

We did not insist on the termination of all research under the SDI programme. More than that, such research and testing would have been permitted within laboratories. The ban was to apply to the testing of the cosmic elements of the ABM defence in outer space. In a few subsequent years the sides could have found in the process of negotiations further mutually acceptable solutions in this field.

I would like to clarify this point. I believe it is perfectly natural and legitimate to put the issue in this way: Laboratory research, including the building of ready samples, prototypes of corresponding defensive systems, will be allowed for ten years, after which the sides will look at what has come of it in practice, and be consequently able to conduct talks on what the results of corresponding research and testing in laboratory are in practice.

The Soviet delegation said it favoured the commencement of talks at a high level in the near future with the aim of determining what work on ABM weapons is permitted by the ABM treaty and what is not. The American side was not enthusiastic about the idea.

We have also proposed coming to mutually acceptable arrangements to ban anti-satellite weapons. This is a very important proposition. The development of anti-satellite weapons might open a broad channel for bypassing the ban on the creation of space systems of anti-missile weapons. Therefore this channel should be blocked.

And finally, the fourth area: banning nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has been and remains firmly in favour of their immediate and complete termination. But, taking into account the situation which has developed, we have suggested that full-scale bilateral talks be started without delay, talks which would carry us to a complete ban on nuclear explosions.

Such is the gist of the draft working document which we have submitted for the consideration of the U.S. side in Vienna. It fully reproduces what the leaders of the two countries agreed upon in the Icelandic capital.

The U.S. side has set itself quite a different aim: to replace the Reykjavik package with a Vienna package from which the fundamental crucial arrangement has been dropped while other arrangements have been washed out with a multitude of reservations, stipulations and one-sided interpretations.

Thus two concepts, two diametrically opposite approaches clashed in Vienna.

The Soviet Union has been endeavouring to create a basis for practical implementation of the arrangements reached in Reykjavik.

The United States sought to endorse the positions leading to the erosion of the Reykjavik foundation.

We viewed the scope of the Vienna talks with Mr. Shultz as large and considerable in principle. This is the only way for discussions at the level of the foreign ministers of two great powers. This also applies to the time of nuclear disarmament and other aspects of Soviet-American relations.

Take, for instance, humanitarian problems. Although Reykjavik was central to the Vienna discussions, rather than human rights as the secretary of state later presented the case, it was the Soviet side which brought up the need for a serious talk on the entire range of humanitarian issues. We drew the secretary of state's attention to the fact that a comprehensive and at the same time specific practical approach was required. In many countris, including the United States, key provisions of the international bill of human rights are not being observed, and basic legal documents regulating rights and personal liberties of citizens have not been ratified and, correspondingly, made binding.

The international legislation of the United States is in many cases at discrepancy with the provisions of international treaties and conventions, it sanctioning as it does discrimination, segregation and persecution of citizens for their views and persuasions.

The U.S. record in the basic social and economic rights of citizens -- to work, equal pay, housing, social maintenance, free education and medical assistance, and so on -- is extremely poor.

We expressed the hope that the American side would back the idea of holding an all-European humanitarian conference in Moscow where all these issues could be discussed in a definite, principled and business-like way.

We did not sense serious interest from the American delegation in this area either.

The conclusion is deplorable: possessing powerful industrial technology, the U.S. leaders are unwilling to acquire the "technology" for present-day political thinking. The existing system is set on confrontation and the primary of force. In producing versions alleging Soviet violation of the principle of equality, they try to disrupt parity in any sphere, including security or the discussion of human rights.

It is hard to believe that Washington cannot understand that any parity in relations between the great powers must involve a corresponding parity in responsibility. If the U.S. wishes and can establish it, if it observes in relations with us the principle of equality in everything, we will return to mankind hope for a better future.

I believe that the secretary of state and I have developed fairly good working contacts. Despite our deep-seated differences in views, at the negotiating table we managed to find mutually acceptable solutions. But in Vienna I had the impression that the secretary of state had chosen to delegate his main task to the experts of his delegation. That may also be one of the reasons why we failed to talk more productively.

We hold that leaders must directly assume responsibility for resolving fundamental questions. And if we really want to remain on the high point of Reykjavik and take from it the main peak -- we must preserve what has been achieved. While continuing the work in Geneva -- incidentally on November 7th we submitted new proposals there based on the Reykjavik accords -- we should also hold meetings and carry out contacts on a higher level as well. We persistently stated this in Vienna. And although we did not get an answer, we do not rule out, as before, that such contacts will take place.

We are ready for them.

TV Version of Statement

Moscow Television Service in Russian at 2025 GMT on 10 November carries a report on the news conference, including a recording of Shevardnadze's statement. This television version of the statement, compared with the TASS English version carried above, is identical excluding minor translation differences except for the following variations:

Page AA 4, paragraph eight is omitted from the Moscow television version.

Page AA 5, from paragraph seven, last line to page AA 6, paragraph four, first line is omitted in the Moscow television version.

Answers Journalists Questions

LD102025 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1742 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Question and answer portion of 10 November press conference given by Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow -- recorded]

[Text] [PRAVDA correspondent] PRAVDA newspaper, Nikolay Bragin. Recently, and also after the Reykjavik meeting, a lot has been said about the possibility of reducing various types of weapons. Tell me what is your opinion? How can this problem be dealt with?

[Shevardnadze] A clarification is needed here. There are some problems that are invented, artificially created. Let us take the Soviet position, the Soviet approach to the disarmament problems. Our approach consists of taking a comprehensive view toward solving all disarmament problems. For example, the program on nuclear disarmament is quite a specific and realistic program for liquidating nuclear arsenals by the end of this century as set forth in a statement by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on 15 January this year. The realistic character of this program was confirmed at the Reykjavik meeting when, essentially, a mutual understanding was achieved on the liquidation of all nuclear arsenals.

In that same program, mention was made of the need for the liquidation of chemical weapons and of all types of weapons of mass destruction. After that, Comrade Gorbachev's proposal was to be developed at the Geneva conference, at which the Soviet delegation made what I would call the fundamental proposals on liquidation of chemical weapons.

Then we went further. Comrade Gorbachev, speaking in the GDR, expounded on our concept of a sharp reduction of conventional weapons in Europe. Then this concept was expounded upon more concretely and in greater detail in the statement in Budapest -- the Budapest agreement by the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member countries. This program is also impressive. You probably remember these figures -- to reduce to 1 million -- that is to say at the start of the 1990s the overall number of troops and corresponding armaments, and so on.

That is, we have precisely a comprehensive approach to matters concerned with the solution of disarmament problems. Now certain Western leaders and politicians are stating that if one is to talk about the liquidation of particular types of nuclear weapons, one must certainly also state one's position on chemical weapons, conventional weapons and so on. I think we stated our position long ago. During the course of this year we have defined our position regarding nuclear arsenals, chemical weapons, and conventional weapons. All these proposals lie on the table of the corresponding talks.

[NAN correspondent speaking in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] NIGERIA NEWS AGENCY: Do you think the Reykjavik meeting played any part in the latest elections in the United States in their results?

[Shevardnadze] I would not like to start analyzing in detail the results of the U.S. elections. That is the internal affair of this state, the internal affair of the American people. They decide who to cast their votes for, for what policy. But I -- since you have raised this subject -- I think the elections, and I wouldn't be mistaken if I say that the elections in the United States have become a sort of referendum primarily about the question of, the problems of the Strategic Defense Initiative. Why is that? You know well that President Reagan personally led the election campaign of the Republican Party. The main argument, among others, was indeed, so to speak, subject A, the Strategic Defense Initiative.

If one is to judge from the results of the voting, despite the fact that only 37 percent -- if I am not mistaken -- [word indistinct] of the adult population of the United States took part in the voting, if one is to judge from the results of the voting then one can say that the majority of the U.S. voters are not in favor of this program. Perhaps I am mistaken in making this evaluation but it did seem to me that this really was in some sense a referendum precisely on the problems of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

[ABC correspondent in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] Rogers of ABC. If you really think that the U.S. elections were a referendum on SDI then why doesn't the Soviet Government wait for Reagan to leave office. After all, the election campaign starts up again soon in the United States. Why not wait a bit?

[Shevardnadze] That is a mean question. [laughs] We do not think that it is impossible to hold talks with President Reagan. The Geneva meeting and the talks in Iceland, in the Icelandic capital, show that one can do business, one can hold talks with President Reagan. That is the first thing, although we do not like the fact, and this has really disappointed us, the fact that since Reykjavik the President and his entourage have begun to revise everything that was achieved. But that is another matter.

The second aspect of this question is that the President and the current administration remain in office for another 2 years. (?you) are well aware of the rate and accordingly the volume by which the mountains of arms are growing. We think that we must not lose time, not even a single day not to mention 1 or 2 years. Therefore, we are in favor of the most dynamic actions, the most vigorous actions to promote the resolution of this global problem involving the movement of mankind toward a nuclear free world.

[LE MONDE correspondent] Newspaper LE MONDE. At present, a summit conference of CEMA member countries' representatives is taking place in Moscow. In the West they believe that this conference is discussing two kinds of problems: first, Soviet criticism of the poor quality of industrial goods that are imported from various CEMA member countries; and the second problem -- again from the Western point of view -- is dissatisfaction on the part of some CEMA members over the excessive price of the oil they buy from the Soviet Union. I would like to know what your opinion is on this question, and regarding these problems.

[Shevardnadze] Yes, indeed, the leaders, the foremost leaders of the countries of the socialist community, not only the countries of the Warsaw Pact, are meeting in Moscow. Such meetings have recently certainly acquired a systematic character. They are brought about by the fact that fundamental problems concerning relations between our states are examined and resolved at these very important forums. An exchange of experience takes place, especially at the present stage when in our country and in other socialist countries there is a process of restructuring under way -- restructuring of the mechanism of the national economy and restructuring of the mechanism of foreign economic cooperation. All these problems demand discussion and coordination. That is one side, one group of the questions which are probably being discussed and will be discussed at this meeting.

As for the second problem: When political leaders meet, the foremost leaders of their countries, they cannot help but discuss problems at the international level, problems of international cooperation. Questions of international cooperation and questions concerning the coordination, if you like, of our efforts in the international arena will certainly be discussed at the summit meeting of the countries of the socialist community.

[Announcer] Comrade Shevardnadze also answered other questions from correspondents.

## Answers More Questions

LD102323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2025 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Special program replacing "The World Today"; USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze answers questions from Soviet and foreign journalists at 10 November press conference at USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow, following Shevardnadze's statement on his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter in English fading into Russian translation] Mike Taylor from DAILY WORLD, PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD. How would you now characterize the relations between the USSR and the United States after what happened in Reykjavik? Do you consider it to be a step backward, that the situation has become much more complicated? In other words, how would you characterize it?

[Shevardnadze] Speaking about the positions of the United States, then indisputably, this is a step backward. Has the situation become more complicated after Reykjavik? Indisputably, it has become more complicated because the United States, the U.S. Administration, as I have already said in my statement, is in essence retreating from those, so to speak, positions, from that mutual understanding, which was reached in Reykjavik. Herein lies the tragedy.

[Reporter in Russian] A question from Japanese television. Tell us please how will you continue the dialogue with the United States. Will there by any kind of changes in your approach to the United States after Reykjavik, after the Reykjavik and Vienna meetings?

[Shevardnadze] Concering contacts between statemen, diplomats, representatives of various departments of the Soviet Union and the United States -- they are presently taking place and they will continue. That is how we understand the present situation.

In any case I talked about this in Vienna and have stated here the readiness of the Soviet Union to continue contacts and discuss those problems which, so to speak, are of mutual interest.

I stress that contacts are going on. It was just recently that talks ended on problems relating to peaceful cooperation in space. I would say that these were meaningful talks and quite a good basis, so to speak, has been prepared for the conclusion of an appropriate agreement. Contacts are also going on at other levels as well. The Geneva talks are continuing. I have already said that the Soviet delegation has submitted proposals on behalf of the Soviet Government. They are based on those understandings that were achieved at Reykjavik. As for contacts on a higher level, this problem was not discussed at the Vienna foreign ministers meeting. Well, time will tell what the U.S. Administration is prepared to embark upon from the point of view of contacts at a higher level.

[Reporter] Korolev from the NOVOSTI press agency. Could you tell us how the situation is presently taking shape at the talks on nuclear and space armaments in Geneva?

[Shevardnadze] It is probably premature to make final conclusion. I have said that we have presented large-scale, comprehensive proposals for examination at the talks. I have said that we were guided by the principles that were established at the Reykjavik summit meeting but only as far as the Soviet proposals are concerned. The U.S. delegation submitted its proposals even earlier. And I have to say that these proposals disappointed us. They disappointed us because they do not correspond to the height that had already been achieved at the Reykjavik summit meeting.

Just one example: The United States prsented a proposal in which during the second stage of the scrapping of strategic offensive weapons, only ballistic missiles, and therefore ballistic missiles on submarines, would be scrapped.

In their proposals they exclude strategic bombers from the triad, the famous triad. I think that even elementary classes now understand what is at issue here and what the U.S. Administration is aiming for by putting forward such a proposal. By putting forward this proposal, the United States wants to prserve their strategic advantage to the end of this century at any price, to ensure for themselves strategic advantage. I have given just one example. If a more detailed analysis were made, I think the conclusion could be drawn that the proposals put forward by the U.S. delegation are to a considerable extent faulty.

[Reporter from Spanish National Radio in Spanish, fading into Russian translation] Do you think that in the situation that has taken shape after Reykjavik and Vienna a summit meeting between President Reagan and Mr Gorbachev is already unnecessary?

[Shevardnadze] You know, we have always considered and now consider that a summit meeting is necessary and the Reykjavik meeting confirmed that indeed it is only at that level that solution to the most important global problems can be undertaken. These are our positions now. But you know our approach: We are in favor of a meeting leading to results. Our approach remains in force.

[Reporter] Two questions which in general go together, namely, is it not necessary to separate the question of reducing and destroying medium-range missiles by removing it from the negotiations and resolving it separately?

[Shevardnadze] You know, I do not believe that our work, our joint work on the entire range, on the whole package of mutual understandings -- as we say, of the accords in Reykjavik, as we call them -- has been finished, that there is no future to it. Incidentally, you have probably noticed the fact that I said in my statement that we suggested to the secretary of state at the Vienna meeting that we embark on talks on the main problem that has become a stumbling block, so to speak, about which we have not found, have not reached mutual understanding. That is the question of what the United States means by adhering in principle to and not abandoning the ABM treaty over a period of 10 years, I emphasize that this is a fundamental issue; in other words, what we understand by permitting or prohibiting work on the Strategic Defense Initiative, on antimissile defense, here our views diverge in a most profound and serious way. That was why we offered to the Americans, to the United States, to the U.S. Administration to embark on talks on this issue and shed some light precisely on this issue. That is the first point.

The second point is whether separate solutions are possible, on strategic or medium-range missiles. I believe that had we allowed this prospect, we would be backing down from Reykjavik, from the Reykjavik accords. What in reality is the situation like after Reykjavik? A completely new situation is shaping up after Reykjavik. We have been believing so far and we continue to believe that we had reached understanding with the U.S. Administration to eliminate all nuclear arsenals, including strategic offensive weapons, by the end of this century, and that we had reached mutual understanding on the issue of medium-range missiles. This is a completely new situation. I said in my statement that we see the results of Reykjavik and the proposals of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks as a package of accord, of mutual understanding on these, so to speak, global issues of the present times, in the progress of mankind toward a nonnuclear world. I think that to break that package would be unjustified and unreasonable.

[ABC correspondent in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] (?Rogers) of ABC. If you really think that the U.S. elections were a referendum on SDI then why doesn't the Soviet Government wait for Reagan to leave office. After all, the election campaign starts up again soon in the United States. Why not wait a bit?

[Shevardnadze] We do not think that it is impossible to hold talks with President Reagan. The Geneva meeting and the talks in Iceland, in the Icelandic capital, show that one can do business, one can hold talks with President Reagan. That is the first thing, although we do not like the fact, and this has really disappointed us. The fact that since Reykjavik the President and his entourage have begun to revise everything that was achieved. But that is another matter.

The second aspect of this question is that the President and the current administration remain in office for another 2 years. (?You) are well aware of the rate and accordingly the volume by which the mountains of arms are growing. We think there is no time to lose, not even a single day, not to mention 1 or 2 years. Therefore, we are in favor of the most dynamic actions, the most vigorous actions to promote the resolution of this global problem involving the movement of mankind toward a nuclear-free world.

[Announcer] Comrade Shevardnadze also replied to other questions from journalists.

## PRAVDA Account of Conference

PM121715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition pp 4, 5

[TASS report: "To Preserve What Was Achieved in Reykjavik. Press Conference at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 10 November.

A statement was read at the press conference by E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

As you know, he said, we held talks with U.S. Secretary of State Mr Shultz in Vienna 5 and 6 November.

These talks were not the sole purpose of our trip to the Austrian capital. The Vienna meeting of CSCE member states opened there on 4 November. This is why, in our statement at Vienna airport the morning of 6 November, we paid attention mainly to that meeting. As for the results of the talks with the secretary of state, they were described briefly and in a most general form.

Now that time makes it possible to analyze more thoroughly and compare the sides' positions at the Vienna talks, we are presenting to you the facts and our understanding of them.

First of all a few words about the objective we had set ourselves. After the Reykjavik meeting public statements by U.S. representatives gave very loose accounts of what was said at the Hofdi House. Facts which were memorable for us were presented in such a broad range of distortions that a natural desire developed to ask our recent interlocutors about the causes of this amazing discordance.

The main point was a desire to assure ourselves that the U.S. side remains committed to the accords agreed between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan. If it does, is it prepared to continue work from the level that was reached, both politically and in terms of positions.

This question became the focus of the talks. We asked it with an insistence we have never before shown in asking our interlocutors about anything else.

We were forced to do this because we preceived immediately: They are trying to revise all aspects of the mutual understanding reached in Reykjavik and to retreat to pre-Reykjavik positions. They are aiming at rewriting the results of the talks between our countries' top leaders. They are telling us to accept a completely new package of questions which were supposedly discussed and a list of problems agreed upon in Iceland which has been pruned beyond recognition.

An amazing collection of papers essentially canceling everything that the sides arrived at in Reykjavik was placed on the table before us. All the levels and sublevels, ceilings and subceilings, all the expert arithmetic which we thought had been abandoned in the Icelandic capital for all time, resurfaced in order to obscure it again.

But the most amazing feature of our partners' stance was the fact that the global solution that was found in Reykjavik to the central problem -- the elimination of the entire USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals, primarily those of strategic offensive weapons, over a 10-year period -- was flatly denied. Clear statements by the two countries' leaders on this account were entangled in a net of technical casuistry. The mesh of this net is so fine that nothing resembling accord can be seen through it.

As a direct participant in the talks in the Icelandic capital, I remember well how agreement in principle was reached on the entire package of nuclear disarmament measures. Apart from one, namely the SDI question. I presume that my interlocutor in Vienna also remembers it. In any case, President Reagan believed that the remaining questions in the package had been agreed. Mentioning tests of space weapons outside the laboratory as the only divergence, he said, and I quote: "But it is now a matter of just one word," to which M.S. Gorbachev relied, and I quote again: "Agree to a ban on tests in space -- and we will sign a document in 2 minutes."

This was the divergence that was insurmountable at that time, and we parted expressing disappointment.

But the package itself -- I will call it the package of agreements -- remained, and its main feature was the sides' agreement to eliminate "all nuclear devices," in other words any nuclear arms, over a 10-year period. Incidentally, the U.S. President specifically named what precisely must be eliminated. Probably no type of nuclear weapon was left out of that list of his. In order to clarify this question once and for all, I am forced once again to cite the President's real words. This is what he said: "I want to ask: Do we intend -- and I think that this would be very good -- that all nuclear explosive devices, including bombs, battlefields weapons, cruise missiles, submarine weapons, intermediate-range means, and so on, will have been eliminated by the end of the two 5-year periods? If we agree that all nuclear weapons will be eliminated by the end of the 10-year period, we can pass this understanding over to our delegations in Geneva for them to prepare a treaty which you can sign during your visit to the United States."

Within the framework of this general and most important pledge, the sides agreed on the sequence of practical steps leading to the elimination of nuclear weapons. They agreed that strategic offensive nuclear weapons would be reduced by one-half in the first 5 years.

The general secretary handed the U.S. President a table of figures on the structure of USSR and U.S. strategic forces and proposed that all means, including Soviet heavy missiles, be reduced by 50 percent. The U.S. President fully agreed to this.

It was also agreed that all remaining strategic offensive nuclear weapons would be eliminated during the second 5-year period. Here the U.S. side wished to clarify just one aspect: Will ballistic offensive missiles be destroyed in this process? The answer was in the affirmative.

Accord on medium-range missiles was the second element of the "package of agreements." Its formula looks like this: zero medium-range missiles in Europe, plus a freeze on numbers of shorter-range missiles present there, plus a start to talks on them, plus the reduction to 100 of warheads on Soviet missiles in the Asian part of the USSR, with the United States being entitled to the same number of warheads on medium-range missiles on its own territory. Every component of this equation was mentioned separately, and the U.S. side gave its agreement to each one without any reservations or comments.

The question of nuclear tests was also part of the package. We proposed: starting talks to formulate an accord on the complete termination of nuclear tests, and also discussing in the course of these talks interim solutions -- the limitation of nuclear tests in terms of yield and numbers, and the 1974 and 1976 treaties.

Finally, the "strategic defense" problem. Here too important mutual understanding in principle was also reached that the sides would not withdraw from the ABM Treaty for 10 years. But this was where a barrier appeared. It was created by the U.S. side's unwillingness to limit work on this program, its desire to get us at all costs to agree to the elimination of the ABM Treaty after a 10-year period during which the United States would prepare to deploy a space weapons system.

I am reproducing the course of the discussion and the accords that were reached in order to show: The Reykjavik package was integral for the sides, except for the SDI question and, partially, nuclear tests. All the rest was agreed in Reykjavik.

M.S. Gorbachev said all this with the utmost clarity at the press conference in the Icelandic capital only 1 hour after the conclusion of the meeting. He also spoke of it in his subsequent statements.

Unfortunately, both Vienna and now in Moscow, it is necessary to recall what is common knowledge in order to accurately put on record the line from which we and our partners intend to advance.

What we were offered in Vienna can only be likened to political theater of the absurd, with just one refrain being repeated: Reykjavik may have happened, but it was very different from the way you think.

Talks must be returned to the ground of reality. We had prepared in advance the document "Key Provisions of Agreements Between the USSR and the United States in the Sphere of Nuclear Disarmament Subject to Further Preparation for Signature," and we put it on the table in conversation with the secretary of state.

That was a kind of draft "framework agreement" which, had it been agreed by the ministers, it was intended to submit for approval by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President. The Geneva delegations would thus have received a firm basis for elaborating the texts of specific agreements.

The document outlined the basic parameters of understandings along all four avenues of the nuclear and space complex.

As regards strategic offensive weapons, we proposed to take as basis the accord in principle reached in Reykjavik that over the course of 5 years, in other words by the end of 1991, the sides would reduce their strategic forces by 50 percent to an equal number of delivery vehicles and warheads.

In order to preserve the features of the structure of Soviet and U.S. strategic forces, all types of strategic offensive armaments, including, of course, Soviet heavy ICBM's, would be liable to reduction.

As for long-range sea-based nuclear cruise missiles, which are not part of the strategic triad, it is envisaged that a separate mutually acceptable decision will be found on limiting their deployment.

Over the next 5 years, by the end of 1996, the remaining 50 percent of all Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive armamentds would be eliminated as agreed in Reykjavik. Accordingly the sides' readiness to work toward reachi g an agreement on the total elimination of all types of nuclear weapons over a 10-year period was also reflected.

The formula on medium-range missiles was also based entirely on the accords in Reykjavik. Leaving aside the quistion of the British and French nuclear potentials, the sides would sign an agreement on the total elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. Talks would be quickly started on missiles with a range of less than 1,000 km, the level of which would be frozen.

At the same time, an accord would also enter into effect on reducing Soviet medium-range missiles in the Asian part of the country to the level of 100 warheads, with the United States having the right to deploy 100 warheads on such missiles on its own territory.

In view of the need to rule out the possibility -- in conditions of such deep nuclear weapon cuts -- of one side securing military superiority and disrupting the balance, we confirmed the proposal on agreeing that for a period of 10 years the USSR and the United States would not exercise their right to withdraw from the unlimited-duration ABM Treaty and would strictly observe all its provisions.

We did not insist that all research under the SDI program stop. Moreover, research and tests would be permitted inside the laboratory. There would be a ban, however, on testing ABM space elements in space. Over the next few years the sides could find further mutually acceptable solutions in this sphere in the course of negotiations.

The Soviet delegation advocated beginning high-level talks in the immediate future to determine what work on antimissile weapons is permitted by the ABM Treaty and what is not. The U.S. side was not enthusiastic about this idea.

We also suggested finding mutually acceptable accords on banning antisatellite weapons. This is a very important provision. The development [razrabotka] of antisatellite weapons could open a broad channel for evading a ban on the creation [sozdaniye] of space antimissile weapon systems. So this channel should be closed.

Finally, the fourth sphere -- banning nuclear tests. The Soviet Union has been and remains a resolute and convinced advocate of their immediate and total cessation. But in view of the existing situation, we proposed the immediate start of full-scale bilateral talks which must lead us to a total ban on nuclear explosions.

This, in a nutshell, is the content of the draft working document which we submitted for consideration by the U.S. side in Vienna. It fully reproduces what was agreed by the two countries' leaders in the Icelandic capital.

But the U.S. side set itself a different aim: to replace the Reykjavik package with a Viennese package from which the fundamental, key accord has been removed and the others have been diluted with a multitude of provisions, conditions, and one-sided interpretations.

So two concepts, two diametrically opposite approaches clashed in Vienna.

The Soviet Union sought to create a basis for the practical implementation of the accords reached in Reykjavik.

The United States tried to enshrine positions leading to an erosion of the Reykjavik soil.

We saw the scale of the Vienna conversations with Mr Shultz as large and fundamentally significant. That is the only way discussions must take place at the level of the two great powers' foreign ministers. This applies also to nuclear disarmament topics and to other aspects of Soviet-American relations.

For example, humanitarian problems. Although Reykjavik rather than human rights was the main topic of the Vienna conversations, contrary to the impression given later by the secretary of state, it was we who raised the question of the need for serious discussion of the whole humanitarian theme. It was pointed out to the secretary of state that an all-embracing and at the same time concrete and practical approach is needed here. In many countries, including the United States, very important provisions of the international bill of human rights are not observed and fundamental legal documents regulating citizens' rights and personal freedoms have not been ratified and therefore are not binding.

Domestic legislation in the United States abounds in examples of laws which do not accord with the provisions of international treaties and conventions and it sanctions discrimination, segregation, and the persecution of citizens for their views and beliefs. The situation is extremely bad as regards safeguarding citizens' socioeconomic rights: to work, equal pay, housing, social security, free education and medical assistance, and such like.

We expressed the hope that the U.S. side would back the idea of holding an all-European humanitarian conference in Moscow at which all these questions could be discussed in a concrete, principled, and businesslike way.

But, again, we did not feel that the U.S. side was seriously interested.

The conclusion is sad: Although possessing powerful industrial technology, the U.S. leaders are reluctant to provide themselves with the "technology" of modern political thinking. The existing system is based on confrontation and the primacy of force. While going on about the Soviet Union's alleged violation of the principle of equality, they are trying to destroy parity in all spheres -- whether in the sphere of security or in the discussion of human rights issues.

It is simply incredible that Washington will not realize that any parity in relations between the great powers must be matched by parity of responsibility in their part. If the United States wishes to and can establish this, if it observes in relations with us the principle of equality in everything, we will together give back to mankind th hope of a better future.

I believe that I have established quite good working contacts with the secretary of state. Despite the profound differences of opinion, we have managed to find mutually acceptable solutions at the negotiating table. But my impression in Vienna was that the secretary of state preferred to delegate his main task to the experts in his delegation. This may be one of the reasons why we failed to talk more productively.

We believe that leaders must assume direct responsibility for the solution of fundamental questions. If we really want to remain at the Reykjavik level, in order to go on to the main peak, we must preserve what has been achieved. While continuing the work in Geneva, where, incidentally, on 7 November we submitted new proposals based on the Reykjavik accords, we must also hold meetings and implement contacts at a different, higher level. We also spoke insistently about this in Vienna. Although we received no answer, we still do not rule out the possibility of such contacts.

We are prepared for them.

Then E.A. Shevardnadze answered journalists' questions.

Question: How, since Vienna, would you describe the situation in relations between the United States and the USSR?

Answer: In terms of the Reykjavik yardstick, the U.S. side definitely took a step back in Vienna. Has the situation become more complex? Yes, it has, because the U.S. Administration, as I said in my statement, is essentially going back on the mutual understanding that was reached in Reykjavik. This is the whole problem.

Question: Can you tell me, please, how you will maintain the dialogue with the United States following the meeting with the secretary of state?

Answer: As for contacts between statesmen, diplomats, and representatives of various Soviet and U.S. departments. They will continue. [paragraph continued]

At any rate -- and I said this in Vienna -- the Soviet Union is prepared to develop contacts and to discuss problems of mutual interest. The other day talks ended in Washington on the question of peaceful cooperation in space. I would say they were fruitful talks -- quite a good basis was prepared for concluding an appropriate agreement.

There are also contacts at other levels. The Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms are continuing and there the Soviet delegation, on behalf of the Soviet Government, has submitted new proposals on the basis of the accords achieved in Reykjavik.

As for contacts at a higher level, this question was not discussed at the foreign ministers' Vienna meeting. Time will show how far the U.S. Administration is prepared to go also as regards contacts at a higher level.

Question: It will soon be a year since the Geneva meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan. What new elements, in your opinion, have emerged in Soviet-American relations over the past year?

Answer: I believe that the most important one is Reykjavik and the accords achieved there. In our view the meeting in the Icelandic capital was a milestone, an event of uncommon importance, and not just in Soviet-American relations. It was in Reykjavik that mutual understanding on the most important problems of nuclear disarmament was achieved. And thus, when speaking about the post-Geneva period, we have to bear in mind above all the results of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev and U.S. President R. Reagan in Reykjavik. The whole task is now to prevent backtracking on what has been achieved.

Question: How is the situation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms shaping up?

Answer: It would certainly be premature to draw any final conclusions. Guided by the principles agreed on in Reykjavik, we have submitted for discussion far-reaching comprehensive proposals on problems of nuclear and space arms.

The U.S. delegation has submitted its proposals. And I must say that they have disappointed us. They have disappointed us because they do not match the level which we jointly reached at the meeting in Reykjavik. This applies to the main elements of the U.S. proposals. To illustrate this I will cite a specific example. The United States is proposing to eliminate only the sides' ballistic missiles, rather than all strategic offensive arms, during the second stage of the 10-year period. It is thus excluding strategic bombers from the well known triad. I think that even children in the elementary grades understand now what is at issue, and what the U.S. Adminstration is seeking by introducing such a proposal. The aim here is to achieve military superiority.

After all, it is well known that the USSR's defensive might is based primarily on ICBM's. As for bombers, the United States has considerably more of them -- almost four times as many. Hence the logical conclusion: The United States wants to secure a strategic advantage for itself. If the U.S. position is subjected to a more detailed analysis it becomes obvious that the proposals submitted by the U.S. delegation are flawed to a considerable degree.

Question: What, in your view, is the reason for the U.S. attempts to revise the results of Reykjavik?

Answer: I believe that the reason is that the ideas and realities of a nuclear-free world are incompatible with the ideology and practice of imperialism, of those U.S. circles which essentially determine the policy conducted by the present administration of that country. I an referring to the military-industrial complex. This is certainly the whole secret.

Question: Recently, and that includes that post-Reykjavik period, there has been much talk of the prospects for nuclear disarmament being complicated by unsolved problesm of conventional arms reduction. How can this problem be overcome?

Answer: This linkage is farfetched and artificial. The Soviet approach makes provision for the comprehensive resolution of disarmament problems. The nuclear disarmament program set forth in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year is an entirely specific, concrete program for the phased elimination of nuclear arsenals by the end of the current century. The realistic nature of this program was confirmed in Reykjavik, where mutual understanding was achieved on the elimination of all nuclear arsenals.

The selfsame program makes provision for the elimination of chemical weapons and all other means of mass destruction. On the basis of M.S. Gorbachev's concept, the Soviet delegation has submitted fundamental proposals at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. We went even further. Speaking in the GDR, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee expressed himself in favor of a substantial reduction of conventional arms in Europe. Subsequently, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries put forward an impressive program in Budapest. It is a question of reducing the total numerical strength of the two alliances' forces by 1 million men.

I repeat, our approach to disarmament problems is a comprehensive one. People in the West are saying now that before nuclear arms can be eliminated, the positions on chemical weapons and coanventional arms have to be clearly defined. The Soviet Union clearly stated its position on this account long ago. Our proposals on all these issues are on the negotiating table at the appropriate talks.

Question: The presidential election campaign is about to open in the United States. Why should you not wait until Reagan leaves his post?

Answer: This is a tricky question. We do not regard President Reagan as someone with whom it is impossible to conduct negotiations. The Geneva meeting and the talks in the Icelandic capital indicate that it is possible to do business with the current President, although we do not like the fact that after Reykjavik Reagan and his entourage began to revise, as it were, what had been achieved. But that is another question.

A second point. It is well known at what pace arms are being improved and build up. No time must be lost, not a day, still less 2 years. For this reason we favor the most dynamic actions to facilitate mankind's progress toward a nuclear-free world.

Question: How do you assess the U.S. stance on the idea of discussing conventional arms reduction issues at Stockholm-2?

Answer: Questions pertaining to conventional arms in Europe must be resolved with the participation of all European states and the United States and Canada. Unquestionably the second stage of the Stockholm conference must be given the appropriate mandate so that the necessary decisions can be adopted there.

In order to accelerate this process, we have proposed that contacts be established between working groups of Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. We discussed this idea in Vienna with Shultz, Genscher, Raimond, Howe, and others. So far we have not received a definite answer from them. As for the Americans, it must be said that they did show great enthusiasm for our proposal.

Question: The Thatcher government is trying to get West European countries to adopt sanctions against Syria. What is your attitude toward this anti-Syrian campaign?

Answer: We take the most negative view of it. We raised this problem at the Vienna meeting with the U.S. secretary of state, with the British foreign secretary, and with a number of others. We said outright that individual terrorists cannot be identified with entire peoples, states, or governments, and that this cannot be used as a pretext for "punishing" peoples and states. The British claim that they have proof. Our Syrian friends have given us convincing explanations. In our opinion, such questions must be resolved with a cool head and in a calm atmosphere and, I emphasize, under no circumstances must criminals be equated with whole nations.

All states must pool their efforts in order to eradicate terrorism -- the plague of the 20th century. We are prepared to cooperate with all countries -- capitalist, socialist, or developing -- in order to achieve this aim.

Question: Could you please clarify the specific conditions for the next Soviet-American summit. Must the two sides agree on the package put forward in Reykjavik or would it be possible to achieve a modest arms control agreement?

Answer: The Reykjavik package and the principles on which we agreed must be the guide at the talks on nuclear and space arms. I believe that this is the most sensible approach and accords with the interests of all the states and all the world's people.

Other questions were also answered.

GENEVA NUCLEAR, SPACE MEETINGS HIGHLIGHTED

Plenary Meeting Held 7 Nov

LD071544 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 7 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the Soviet and U.S. delegations to the talks on nuclear and space weapons took place here in the afternoon on the initiative of the Soviet delegation. The Soviet delegation presented the Soviet Union's proposals on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons on the basis of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik.

Space Weapons Meeting

LD101515 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 10 TASS -- The group on space weapons held a meeting here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments.

## Strategic Arms Session Held

LD111247 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 11 TASS -- The group on strategic arms at Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons had a meeting here today.

## Sixth Round of Talks Ends

LD121802 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 12 TASS -- The sixth round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space arms ended here today. The delegations will again have a recess without having agreed on any concrete results.

For one cannot regard as results the endless paperwork and estimates on levels and sublevels, limits and sublimits with which the American experts have been inundating their partners and their superiors alike.

In fact, note observers, the talks are at a standstill.

One might expect, however, after the meeting in Reykjavik where the sides were close to adopting major historic decisions on all key directions of limiting and abolishing nuclear arms that vigorous efforts would be undertaken in Geneva with a view to completing what remained to be done.

But that did not happen. A few weeks later, the Americans submitted there draft proposals which, as the Soviet side stated, were related to Reykjavik only in their title. In fact, they grossly distorted the understanding reached in the Icelandic capital.

They amounted actually to a return to the previous positions with the addition of some proposals made by the Soviet Union.

Strange transformation marked the latest pronouncements by U.S. Administration officials as well. They said immediately after Reykjavik that the Soviet Union was fully informed of the American position and interpreted it correctly, that attention was to be concentrated at present on positive elements and on onward movement.

Later on, they started claiming that the USSR was distorting the proposals of the United States, that the latter never thought of agreeing to the abolition of all types of strategic offensive weapons, except ballistic missiles, and that SDI was not subject to discussion.

Before that, it had been admitted that SDI was one of the subjects of the Geneva talks. Finally, they resorted to the old trick from the anti-Soviet arsenal by asserting that one should not trust the Soviet Union which was, purportedly, striving only for a propaganda effect.

As if there had been no statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15, in which he set out a stage-by-stage programme for abolishing nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation, nor the Soviet proposal for establishing a comprehensive system of international security, nor the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts, nor the package of major large-scale proposals advanced by the USSR in Reykjavik.

These initiatives speak for themselves and need no propaganda. It is equally undeniable that no words can explain and, the more so to justify the [as received] continuing series of American nuclear tests and the deployment of new weapons and SDI research.

One should also mention another stratagem used by the American side. Speaking in Vienna recently, prominent American representatives declared that in order to find points of contact it was, allegedly, essential first to find and outline the circle of differences, and then move on towards agreements.

It is unclear why take such a complicated and intricate path. It is also unclear why deploy the SDI anti-missile system [phrasing as received] if all nuclear arms can be totally eliminated within ten years.

One thing is obvious -- The American side is embarking on the revision of the understanding reached in the capital of Iceland, is departing from the agreed upon positions.

This means that the Geneva talks will not only fail to gain momentum but will drag on and on contrary to the clearly defined world, including American, public opinion.

The Soviet delegation submitted on November 7 its proposals on the entire range of nuclear and space arms which are based on the Reykjavik arrangements and make it possible to return the talks to the ground of reality. It is up to the U.S. to reciprocate.

## Karpov Comments on Initiatives

LD122108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The latest round of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons ended today in Geneva. Our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports:

[Dmitriyev] The sixth round, which started on 18th September, attracted the fixed attention of world opinion and the press, and of diplomatic circles in Geneva, the town where numerous international organizations are based, including the European branch of the United Nations. This heightened interest was aroused primarily by the Reykjavik summit meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States, which generated great hopes of progress at the Geneva talks. Nevertheless, that, unfortunately, did not happen. The delegations of both countries are leaving Geneva without reaching agreement on the issues discussed.

As far as the Soviet side is concerned, as during earlier rounds, its efforts were directed toward securing mutually acceptable solutions on all aspects of the talks. But the U.S. delegation submitted proposals that have the clear objective of ensuring strategic advantages for the United States.

What initiatives were made by the Soviet representatives? What was special about the sixth round? These questions are answered by Viktor Pavlovich Karpov, head of the USSR delegation at the talks.

[Begin Karpov recording] At this round of the talks, an all-embracing proposal was submitted by the Soviet side. It covers the question of the non-use of the right to withdraw from the ABM treaty for 10 years, and the questions of the reduction of strategic offensive weapons and their elimination over 10 years, and questions connected with medium-range weapons. What is more, we propose that talks should also be started on ending nuclear tests. The whole complex of problems is covered by our proposal, which is in our view, a logical development of what was discussed at Reykjavik. [end recording]

Appraises Results

LD121810 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 12 TASS -- Viktor Karpov, head of the USSR delegation at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space armaments, who arrived for the final stage of the sixth round of the talks, said that he expected from the U.S. side an understanding of what had been agreed upon at Reykjavik. This understanding was not, however, displayed from the U.S. side, he stressed in a talk with TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo.

Conversely, he said, everything was done to cancel what had been reached in Reykjavik. This puts one on one's guard. Where then will the U.S. side steer matters? If it moves towards implementing the understanding reached in Reykjavik, then it should display readiness to take practical measures to work out an agreement on eliminating all the strategic offensive armaments within ten years.

Deplorably, this readiness was not observed from the U.S. side at this round of the negotiations. We hope that the United States will give thorough thought to the Soviet proposals during the break till the next round and we will be able, following the resumption of our talks, to move to the elaboration of practical measures to realize those accords, which belong to Reykjavik, rather than to empty discussions.

SALT II 'DESTROYED' IF U.S TRANSFERS BOMBER

LD122030 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that if the United States goes beyond the limit established by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, SALT-II, that basic agreement will in effect be destroyed. The spokesman made the statement in connection with the coming adoption for a service [as heard] of the United States 131st strategic bomber carrying cruise missiles. He warned that if the bomber was transferred to the United States Air Force without adequate cuts in strategic arms, the Soviet Union would consider itself free of its commitments under SALT-II.

BOGACHEV: REYKJAVIK 'REMINISCENT' OF ORWELL

LD122045 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

Casuistic pronouncements are being made in Washington over President Reagan's remarks in Reykjavik, chiefly on problems of eliminating all nuclear arsenals of the USSR and the United States within the next ten years.

Some administration officials unceremoniously deny the very fact of the President's consent to the total destruction of all nuclear arms by both sides by 1996.

Others claim that Ronald Reagan made a slip of the tongue, that he was misunderstood.

Versions are being advanced that the President failed to set out clearly the U.S. stance on the question of abolishing all nuclear arms due to the "sudden" (?) termination of the meeting.

"Interpretations" of the President's clear and unequivocal statements during the Soviet-American summit meeting are acquiring at times tactless, if not shocking, forms in Washington.

In an ABC television programme, American journalists quoted Reagan's Reykjavik statement about his approval of the proposal for eliminating all nuclear arms by the end of the ten-year period, and asked the chief of the White House staff to comment on the President's remarks.

Donald Regan, not in the least abashed, said that the President merely shared with the Soviet leader his dream of a world without nuclear arms, but he did not propose signing a corresponding agreement during Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to the U.S.

In "explaining" the President's remarks, Regan failed, however, to say why concrete dates had been given.

"Broad", "narrow" or simply obscure interpretations of the course of the Reykjavik talks, made in Washington, do not explain or specify anything.

Their aim is, clearly, to revise the essential understanding reached in Reykjavik and retreat to the positions that existed before the Soviet-American meeting.

The manipulations conducted by Washington propagandists with the President's statements on nuclear arms are reminiscent of the work of bureaucrats in George Orwell's novel "1984," who daily rewrote and republished the past history in order to make it serve the short-term selfish interests of their bosses.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

Kadar, Others Meet Gorbachev

LD121345 Moscow TASS in English 1340 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met today with Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

On the same day, Mikhail Gorbachev met and had converstaions with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, president of Czechoslovakia, and Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, chairman of the SRV Council of State.

In the course of the meetings the sides briefed each other on the life and activities of the fraternal prties and states. Questions were discussed pertaining to a further development of friendship and all-round cooperation. Some issues of the efforts for strengthening the positions of socialism, for peace and security of peoples have been also examined.

The converstions proceed in an atmosphere of cordiality, full mutual understanding, and reaffirmed the uninimity of views on all issues under discussion.

More on Meeting With Husak

LD121808 Prague CTK in English at 1700 GMT on 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow Nov 12 (CTK) -- Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev met here today Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

The leading representatives informed each other of the life and activity of the fraternal parties and states. They discussed questions of the further development of friendship and all-round cooperation and also dealt with some questions of the struggle for the strengthening of the positions of socialism, for peace and the security of nations.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere full of mutual understanding and confirmed the unity of views on all questions discussed.

Kadar, Castro, Husak Depart

LD121334 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1305 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrades Kadar, Castro, and Husak, who had taken part in the working meetings of party leaders of CEMA member socialist countries, left Moscow today. The leaders of the fraternal parties were seen off by Comrades Gromyko, Ryzhkov, and Solomentsev.

## Expert Interviewed on CEMA

AU101415 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 4 Nov 86 p 5

[Interview given by Yuriy Shiryayev, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of the Research Institute on International Economic Issues, to MAGYAR HIRLAP correspondent Peter Vanicsek, under the title: "Concerning the Meeting of Economists -- Development Is Possible and Important"; date and place not given -- first paragraph is newspaper's introduction]

[Excerpts] At the press conference given by the recently founded Hungarian-Soviet mixed committee of economists, one of Rezso Nyers' phrases in which - referring to the Soviet colleague who was present -- he mentioned the idea of a partially convertible rule to be temporarily introduced in CEMA's turnover, gave rise to considerable excitement. Following the press conference, I asked Yuriy Shiryayev, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and head of the Research Institute on International Economic Issues, to discuss the ideas connected to this in a short interview.

[Vanicsek] Your comments on the possible convertibility of the ruble led to a minor sensation. How did you arrive at this conclusion?

[Shiryayev] There is no sensation involved here. If you take a look at the CEMA comprehensive program signed by all the member-countries in 1971, you will also find this goal there: We must examine the possibility of partial convertibility of the ruble.

[Vanicsek] And this ruble would be identical with the currently transferable ruble, the main accounting unit used in the multilateral exchanges of goods?

[Shiryayev] No, it would not. Let me stress that we have been unable to solve this task in the past 15 years, and therefore at this meeting I wanted only to remind my colleagues that this decision should also be implemented.

[Vanicsek] At the press conference you said that it was necessary to reform the CEMA mechanism.

[Shiryayev] No doubt CEMA has been and remains an interstate organization. It is an alliance of independent states. However, how could we perfect our system of cooperation? If we analyze the current CEMA we must be aware that it deals basically with issues of sectoral cooperation. The number of sectoral committees is greatest within CEMA. [passage omitted]

[Vanicsek] Do you have in mind a reorganization of the mechanism?

[Shiryayev] I have that in mind too, but also of simple and direct cooperation. For example, a Soviet enterprise or an enterprise from any other country can find foreign partners only with the help of foreign trade enterprises. But where are the information banks that should, in principle, be in existence? [passage omitted]

[Vanicsek] Sometimes I have the impression that we have set up obstacles ourselves...

[Shiryayev] Yes, to a certain extent we have. We have often exaggeratedly absolutized the principle of interest, namely, that everyone has to agree with the decisions...

[Vanicsek] By this do you mean that we can imagine ventures within CEMA in which not every country would be equally interested?

[Shiryayev] Yes.

[Vanicsek] And let us say, for example, that for various reasons a country does not wish to or only partially wishes to participate in a joint constructive project, is it then allowed to participate, say, in only 5 percent in the project?

[Shiryayev] Of course. Or let us take another example: A separate currency system, the ECU, was created within Western European economic integration, but not by all countries simultaneously, and nevertheless this is now working. Therefore, I would believe it would be desirable to develop such a system within CEMA also; if only a few countries are interested in the implementation of a given project, they should not have to wait for the others. [passage omitted]

## Paper on CEMA Links

PM071517 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No. 45, Nov 86 (Signed to Press 30 Oct 86) p 20

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Zenin, deputy chief of the European Socialist Countries Section of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade All-Union Scientific Research and Design Institute, under the rubric "Foreign Economic Ties": "From Trade to Production Sharing" -- first paragraph is EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA introduction]

[Text] During the postwar period the Soviet Union has developed a high profile on the world market and achieved a significant expansion of its foreign economic activity. The generalizing indicator of this activity -- the volume of foreign trade -- increased from R3 billion in 1950 to almost R142 billion in 1985. About 150 countries are business partners of the USSR today. Last year Soviet exports reached R72.5 billion and imports reached R69.1 billion.

The Soviet Union participates in the integration process in the socialist community, a process which has been actively developing since the adoption of the Comprehensive Program of Socialist Economic Integration in 1971. The USSR's commodity turnover with its community partners has increased more than sixfold in this time and last year represented 54.8 percent of all Soviet foreign trade.

The volume of foreign trade between the USSR and each of fraternal countries like Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, and Czechoslovakia is comparable with the volume of foreign trade between the United States and Britain or the United States and the FRG.

### Important Factor of Socialist Integration

During the last 5-year period (1981-85), total deliveries of commodities from the Soviet Union to CEMA countries and from these countries to the Soviet Union reached R237 billion and made a weighty contribution to the economic and social development of all socialist community members. The Soviet Union's CEMA partners satisfy about one-third of their total needs for machines and equipment within the framework of foreign trade ties with it. The petrochemical industry, ferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the textile industry in the fraternal countries are based essentially on Soviet deliveries of petroleum, gas, and other energy sources and raw materials.

On the other hand, community partners cover more than 70 percent of the USSR's import requirements for machines and equipment and supply us with significant quantities of industrial consumer goods and agricultural produce.

The present level of mutually advantageous and equal cooperation between the USSR and CEMA countries on the whole reliably protects our community from the effect of economic crises and other negative processes typical of capitalism and from hostile imperialist actions.

USSR Foreign Trade Turnover With CEMA Countries (Million Rubles, in Prices for the Years in Question)

| | 1970 | 1980 | 1985 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total of which: | 13,512 | 45,777 | 77,693 |
| Bulgaria | 1,816 | 7,099 | 12,475 |
| Hungary | 1,480 | 5,738 | 9,410 |
| Vietnam | 183 | 612 | 1,446 |
| GDR | 3,295 | 9,200 | 15,205 |
| Cuba | 1,045 | 4,266 | 7,989 |
| Mongolia | 231 | 884 | 1,500 |
| Poland | 2,350 | 8,002 | 12,042 |
| Romania | 919 | 2,792 | 4,225 |
| Czechoslovakia | 2,193 | 7,148 | 13,401 |

The 27th CPSU Congress set our country on a course of continuing to improve and enrich in every possible way economic interaction with the fraternal socialist states on the basis of consistent implementation of the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference and steady implementation of the joint Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

The scale of the USSR's foreign trade ties with CEMA countries will substantially increase in the current 5-year plan period. For example, in comparison with the previous 5-year plan period and in accordance with long-term agreements on trade and payments for 1986-90, the volume of Soviet foreign trade (in billion rubles) will increase from 52 to 70 with Bulgaria, from 40 to 51 with Hungary, from 66 to 82 with the GDR, from 32 to 45 with Cuba, from 50 to 74 with Poland, from 18 to 30 with Romania, and from 56 to 73 with Czechoslovakia.

Despite the indisputable positive results of the USSR's foreign trade cooperation with CEMA countries, quite a few problems have accumulated in this sphere. Attention is primarily drawn by the fact that fuel and raw material products account for over two-thirds of Soviet exports to community countries, while more than one-half of return deliveries to the Soviet Union consist of machines and industrial goods. This structure was conditioned mainly by natural factors, but also by the former extensive methods of economic management. But it is less and less in keeping with the interests of intensive growth and the orientation toward resource-saving technologies and maximum utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The problems of improving the structure of Soviet exports to CEMA countries can be solved by increasing the proportion of machines, equipment, and other finished industrial articles. It is true that, as a result of falling prices of fuel and raw material commodities on the world market, the relative share of fuel and raw materials in our exports may diminish somewhat with the passage of time while the share of finished articles increases. But we are not talking about changes resulting from fluctuating conditions on the world market, no matter how much they may be cushioned by the cooperation machinery within the CEMA framework. What is on the agenda is the problem of ensuring the further growth of commodity turnover between our country and its community partners primarily through a real increase in deliveries of Soviet machines and industrial goods, in other words through a growth of this turnover's physical volume. One of the reasons is the fact that any further buildup of fuel and raw material deliveries comes up against the finite nature of natural resources and the difficulties for transportation systems involved in the transshipment of additional quantities of bulky fuel and raw material freight, whose total weight on routes from the USSR to CEMA countries is already considerably more than 200 million metric tons a year.

The main avenue for the development of a mutual advantageous international division of labor in our age is more active participation by fraternal countries' machine building in it. This presupposes primarily deeper and broader involvement by Soviet machine building in foreign economic ties, enhancement of the quality and technical standard of its products, prompt availability of spare parts for machines which have been delivered, and flexible response to the demands from clients abroad.

It is impossible to achieve a fundamental improvement of the structure of foreign trade turnover without deepening international production cooperation, including specialization and production sharing. This makes it possible to rapidly organize the production of new highly productive equipment, to increase production runs and reduce product prime costs, and to plan and regulate deliveries of such products in the light of the long-term foreign trade and payments interests of interacting countries.

Promising Avenue

There are at present more than 80 multilateral and about 100 bilateral agreements between the USSR and CEMA countries on specialization and production sharing in machine building. As a result of their implementation, the share of specialized deliveries in Soviet exports of machines and technology has approximately doubled in the last 15 years and now exceeds 20 percent. The expansion of specialization and production sharing creates virtually unlimited opportunities for the deepening and enrichment of reciprocal foreign trade and other forms of cooperation and the constant improvement of its structure.

Even at the present state, specialization and production sharing between the USSR and its CEMA partners have created opportunities to ensure through joint efforts the deliveries of many important commodities, have made it possible to reduce or eliminate the shortage of some of them, and have freed them of the need to try to obtain them from the capitalist market. Moreover, there has been an increase in USSR exports to CEMA countries of output like computer equipment, complex power engineering equipment, ball bearings, and other items.

As specialization and production sharing develop, there is a steady growth in the role of an indicator that is important at all times -- the quality of reciprocally delivered output, which must now meet the higher demands made by scientific and technical progress. Obsolete types of output must be firmly discontinued. Otherwise the partners run the risk of dooming themselves to technological backwardness. [paragraph continues]

The need to solve the task of quality is conditioned by the fundamental interests of all CEMA countries and demands the mobilization of efforts in every country and on a multilateral basis within the community framework.

More attention than usual was paid to questions of enhancing product quality and reliability in the course of the latest coordination of state plans and signing of long-term commodity turnover agreements. For example, specific tasks are envisaged for the current 5-year plan period in the foreign trade practice of the USSR and Poland as regards the modernization of 40 percent of the range of reciprocally delivered machines and equipment; they indicate more advanced technical specifications and timetables for the switch to improved models. The USSR and the CSSR have elaborated measures to improve the technical and economic indicators of more than 160 types and varieties of equipment, ensuring in each country greater labor productivity, reliability, durability, accuracy, and reduced labor- and materials-intensiveness. This interaction is already producing certain results. There is at the same time a need to further expand the scale of joint work in the struggle for the quality and technical standards of all reciprocally delivered industrial and other commodities.

Direct Collaboration Between Partners

The more active the participation of the direct producers and consumers of reciprocally delivered output is, the more successfully the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress as regards improving the structure of the USSR's foreign trade can be solved. Exceptional topicality in this regard attaches to the recently adopted CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Improve the Management of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation With Socialist Countries."

The resolution envisages elaborating a concept for developing the USSR's foreign economic ties with CEMA countries which is to become the basis for coordinating long-term economic policy and the coordination of state plans.

It is planned to ensure a switch from primarily trade ties to far-reaching production sharing on the basis of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. One of the measures ensuring such a transition will be the granting of extensive rights to Soviet associations and enterprises to develop direct ties with enterprises and organizations in other CEMA countries. They will independently solve all questions of cooperation. In particular, they will be given the right to determine the avenues and specific objectives of cooperation, to choose their partners in CEMA countries, and to effect production sharing deliveries, including the signing of economic treaties and contracts for the delivery of output and provision of services associated with production sharing and the development of production. They will also determine the economic conditions of cooperation and agree the prices for the subassemblies involved in production sharing and services rendered.

Moreover, the associations, enterprises, and organizations have been given an opportunity to engage with their partners in the joint planning of shared production facilities, covering primarily the development and assimilation of advanced technology, and to agree the range and volumes of export and import deliveries of items subject to production sharing.

The implementation of the planned measures will pave the way for the acceleration of the process of socialist economic integration and the comprehensive deepening of production, scientific, and technical cooperation within the community framework.

INFORMATION CHIEF GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

Machel Plane Crash Examined

LD121741 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; A. Sturua video report on 12 November press conference by Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Ivan Vasin, USSR deputy minister of civil aviation at the Foreign Ministry Press Center in Moscow]

[Text] A press conference was held in Moscow today. [Video shows the hall of the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Gerasimov on the platform flanked by deputy USSR Civil Aviation Minister Vasin on his right and an unidentified official on the left.]

[Correspondent A. Sturua, identified by caption] Gerasimov, chief of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who spoke there, noted that recently unjustified statements have been made in the Republic of South Africa [RSA] concerning the circumstances and reasons for the crash of the TU-134A jet carrying Samora Machel, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique on board.

Comrade Vasin, deputy USSR minister of civil aviation, said: [Begin Vasin videorecording] The investigation into the crash, which according to the regulations of the International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, has been entrusted to the RSA as the country where the crash occurred, is in fact being blocked by the authorities of that country. They display reluctance to implement the accord on deciphering the special on-board self-recording instruments, which have been preserved and are in the RSA. The accord was reached with participation of all interested sides at a session of the trilateral commission, in which Soviet and Mozambican specialists took part. [end recording]

[Sturua] Comrade Vasin noted that the TU-134A jets perform flights to all European countries, as well as the countries of the Middle East and Asia. They are fitted with navigational equipment that fully meets present day international standards.

[Begin Vasin video recording] Therefore, there can be only one conclusion: that the jet was deliberately steered to a mountainous area on RSA territory by a powerful radio transmitter sited on the RSA territory and working on the Maputo airport communications frequency. The commission regards the following versions as the possible causes for the crash of the jet: [camera turns to a map on the wall showing an area on the RSA-Mozambique border]

-shelling of the jet from the ground;
-an explosion onboard the airliner;
-deliberate creation of powerful radio [radiotekhnicheskiy] interference.

[end recording]

RSA Jamming Considered

LD121610 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- Ivan Vasin, deputy minister for civil aviation of the USSR, speaking about the causes of the accident in which President Samora Machel of Mozambique died, has suggested three possible versions:

-- a shelling of the plane from the ground,
-- an explosion on board the airliner,
-- deliberate radio interference.

The concrete cause of the accident could only be established after decoding the recordings made by onboard instrumets and studying the debris, he said.

"The recorders are still in South Africa and the Soviet side has so far no access to them," Vasin pointed out.

In replying to questions put by journalists at a press conference here today, Vasin noted the probability that the plane, (?while) on the way to Maupto airport, diverted 35 degrees to the right from the set flight course due to powerful interference generated by radiotechnical devices from South African territory.

The deputy minister rejected the allegations by the South African authorities that the crew of the Soviet TU-134 passenger liner carrying President Machel were drunk. Medical checkups on the crew members did not confirm these malicious concoctions, he emphasized.

All the crew members, Vasin said, were skilled specialists with vast experience of work on these planes. The flight from Luanda to Maputo was proceeding normally, the crew had no complaints about health.

The TU-134 plane was built late in 1980. Its navigational equipment fully met the present-day international standards. Not a single case of malfunctioning has been recorded during the plane's operation.

The deputy minister quoted Joaquim Chissano as highly praising the technical properties of the plane and the crew members whom he knew personally.

## Statement Issued on Cyprus

NC122147 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Speaking to foreign journalists in Moscow today, Gennadiy Gerasimov, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, made the following statement:

Recently, the Turkish Cypriot leaders took a series of steps that were described by the Cyprus Government as attempts to create additional obstacles to all efforts toward a Cyprus solution. We are certain, Gerasimov stressed, that unilateral moves of a separatist nature, under whatever pretext, seriously undermine the efforts for a solution to the Cyprus issue.

In our opinion, the uncertain Cyprus situation strengthens divisive intentions on the island. The situation being formulated there dictates the need to increase the collective efforts with the aim of ensuring a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

In concusion, Gerasimov stressed: Starting from this position, we are in favor of convening a representative international conference on Cyprus within the UN framework. We also believe that the UN secretary general's mediation mission should continue, and that the relevant UN resolutions on Cyprus should be strictly implemented.

TARTARNIKOV ON STRENGTHENING SECURITY IN EUROPE

LD130430 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1932 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vienna, 12 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Anatoliy Tyupayev writes:

The strengthening of security in Europe is one of the most important directions of the all-European process, said Major General V. Tartarnikov, member of the Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting of representatives of the members-states of the CSCE. The Soviet Union is doing everything it should in this direction. Thus, in the period between the Madrid and Vienna meetings, it unilaterally withdrew 20,000 servicemen from the GDR, 1,000 tanks and other military hardware, declared its willingness to discuss the question of giving nuclear-free status to the Baltic Sea, unilaterally ceased all nuclear-weapons tests, and put forward a large-scale program for the elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. The Warsaw Pact countries turned to the NATO countries with a proposal to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of military force and support for relations of peace, and also put forward a program for reducing the level of armed forces and conventional weapons.

At the same time, the NATO countries deployed first-strike missiles in Europe and adopted a plan for radical rearmament in the sphere of conventional weapons; they are also holding large-scale military exercises. U.S. vessels are violating the maritime borders of states; U.S. planes bomb independent Libya, and so on. It is no secret that someone in the West is already attempting to make European disarmament dependent on the resolution of other problems being discussed in Vienna.

In the opinion of the USSR, said V. Tartarnikov, the Vienna meeting was supposed to equip the Stockholm conference with the kind of mandate that would make it possible to being working out accords to cut the level of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. A good basis for this is the balanced program for European disarmament proposed at Budapest by the Warsaw Pact states. It takes in a broad geographical area -- from the Atlantic to the Urals. It should, in the USSR'S opinion, be resolved in stages. As a first step, a once only mutual reduction could be carried out in 1 to 2 years in NATO and Warsaw Pact troops by 100,000 to 150,000 men on each side. Then, at the beginning of the 1990's, a further reduction in ground forces and tactical aviation by 25 percent compared to the current level could be effected. Such reductions would amount to over 1/2 million on each side.

Such responsible steps, of course, require reliable monitoring. The socialist countries propose that for this purpose use be made of both national and international means, including on-site inspection.

The European public is concerned over the increased tension resulting from the policy being pursued by NATO countries. In order to justify the militarization of the European Continent, the United States and certain NATO countries are using various forms of propaganda. There is talk about a "Soviet military threat," while they themselves are discussing questions related to the use of medium-range missiles to carry out a first-strike, as was the case at the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group from 21 to 23 Octobert this year. There is talk about "openness" [otkrytost], but they employ this concept only with regard to land forces; when it is a question of the Navy or the Air Force, that is, of multipurpose and dangerous forms of strike armaments, the openness vanishes. Or take the confidence-building measures: It is well-known that despite the measures that were drawn up in Stockholm, the territory of a number of states participating in the all-European process remains beyond the scope of those measures.

Naturally other participating states, which have undertaken far-reaching commitments, would not want to remain uninformed about what is going on in that territory. It is essential indeed that this whole complex of questions be considered in detail at the next stage of the Stockholm conference.

PRAVDIN ON U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' AGAINST UNESCO

LD040358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizaton, UNESCO for short, is 40 years old today. In connection with this date exhibitions, meetings, and seminars were held in many countries during UNESCO week which told of the great multi-faceted activity of this organization aimed at the eradication of illiteracy and at the education of the upcoming generation, at giving help in the most varied spheres to young developing states and at providing security and a peaceful life for all people on our planet. Our commentator Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

The jubillee of this respected organization that relies in its work on the active support of 159 states and dozens of different international nongovernmental organizations will in no way be officially celebrated in Washington, London and in the capitals of some leading capitalist countries. The United States, and following it, England, have announced their departure from UNESCO and are bringing all sorts of pressure to bear on their allies, calling on them to do the same. How has UNESCO upset the United States and certain of its allies? Above all because it operates in strict accordance to its charter which says in particular that UNESCO must strengthen in all kinds of ways the idea of protecting peace in people's consciousness. The United States has adopted in relation to this organization a whole array of American methods of state terrorism well known throughout the world: political and financial pressure, blackmail and disinformation, diversions, and sabotage. It should be said that attempts to bring pressure to bear on UNESCO are being written into the current broad-based campaign unleashed by Washington officialdom aimed at undermining the UN Organization. It is common knowledge that it is more and more often in its voting on various resolutions at the session of the UN General Assembly, the Security Council, and in numerous committees being left in a minority along with its closest allies -- and sometimes simply on its own.

Striving to exert pressure on the United Nations and individual members of it, Washington is withholding its share of payments toward the budget of this organization, and making arbitrary and illegal decisions to cut the staff of governments of a number of countries at the UN Organization Headquarters in New York. This policy of the U.S. Administration's is provoking wide protest throughout the world. As the declaration adopted at the Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare says, the participants of that forum express unconditional political support for UNESCO's activity and its energetic stance on questions of peace and international security, disarmament, decolonization, and the rights of peoples, the establishment of a new economic and information order.

ZHUKOV ON U.S. REYKJAVIK 'DISINFORMATION'

LD130836 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 13 TASS -- Political analyst Yuriy Zhukov today commented in PRAVDA on a large-scale disinformation campaign which had been conducted by Washington for a month now to distort the results of the Reykjavik meeting and renounce the accords that had been hammered out there.

"U.S. leaders are claiming again and again that they only agreed to scrap ballistic missiles -- and even that not for certain," he said.

"The u-turn from the understandings reached at the summit level, which is unprecedented in diplomatic history, has a simple explanation. The idea of a nuclear-free world just does not meet the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex -- the true boss in Washington," Zhukov said.

"There is no other way to explain a series of ominous events last month, including provocative actions atainst the Soviet Embassy in Washington, a resumption of the 'visa war', an ostentatious declaration of an intent to exceed the nuclear arms limits set by the SALT-2 treaty, continued efforts to stoke up dangerous regional conflicts, and interference in the domestic affairs of Iran, among other developments," the commentator said.

"This has been the background for obstinate attempts to call off everything that the sides agreed upon in Reykjavik and replace the accords reached there with a new package of issues that were allegedly discussed there but are now truncated beyond recognition," he said.

What was now being proposed, Zhukov said, was effectively unilateral disarmament for the Soviet Union and a guaranteed right to military superiority for the United States.

TASS ON U.S. 'ILLEGAL CLAIMS' ON MICRONESIA

LD121241 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 12 Nov 86

["TASS Statement -- Micronesia" -- TASS take identifier]

[Text] Moscow, November 12 TASS -- The United States has staged another arbitrary act on the international scene. Micronesia, a United Nations trust territory, is being annexed in full view of the whole world. On November 3, 1986 U.S. President R. Reagan announced that threee parts of that territory -- the northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia -- were being given the status of "commonwealth" and "association" with the United States. In doing so, the U.S. Administration is thrusting a neocolonialist regime on the people of Micronesia, depriving it of the opportunity to express its real free will and achieve genuine independence. All this is being done in circumvention of the Security Council which bears the responsibility for that territory, and constitutes a gross violation of the charter of the United Nations, of the 1947 trusteeship agreement and of the United Nations declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

By means of gross economic and political pressure the U.S. has imposed fettering agreements on the Micronesians, is now turning Micronesia into a military-strategic place d'armes in the western part of the Pacific Ocean and creating a threat to the security of the entire Asian and Pacific region.

The U.S. would not stop short at extreme measures in order to make the people of Palau -- the remaining part of the fractured Micronesia -- to submit to the American dictate, and to turn that territory into a base for the deployment and storage of nuclear weapons. All this is being done despite the repeatedly expressed desire of the people of Palau to prevent nuclear death from appearing on its soil.

These actions are not an isolated phenomenon in the U.S. policy. They constitute an element of the overall line toward undermining international agreements, law and order in the world. This kind of U.S. policy has made itself clearly felt in recent years in hostile actions with respect to international organizations, in the gross pressure on the United Nations, in the blackmail of UNESCO, and in the disregard for the decisions of the international court of justice. The United States is striving to turn the whole world into its fief, to cultivate "jungle law" in inter-state relations and to suppress by force the will of peoples to freedom and national independence. The latest U.S. steps with respect to Micronesia attest to that too.

The peoples of the world cannot remain indifferent in the face of those crying violations of international law and of commonly recognized norms of the nations' conduct the observance of which is binding for all without exclusion, the United States among them.

TASS is authorized to state that the actions taken by the U.S. with respect to the United Nations Trust Territory of Micronesia are unilateral, arbitrary and devoid of the legal force. In compliance with the Charter of the United Nations no one, but the Security Council, has the right to pass a decision terminating the United Nations trusteeship agreement. The duty of the United Nations and of the entire international community is to reject decisively illegal claims of the U.S. to the role of the ruler of the destinities of peoples. The United Nations organization continues to bear the responsibility for that territory until its people achieve genuine independence.

CANADA TO LIFT SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON USSR

LD130637 Montreal International Service in English 0615 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Canada is going to lift the sanctions it imposed on the Soviet Union for its December 1979 Invasion of Afghanistan. The minister for external affairs, Joe Clark, said the move was being made because the sanctions had not worked. Mr Clark said Ottawa is now completing final talks with the Soviets on renewing cultural, educational, scientific and technical contacts. He gave no time frame for the move. It was Mr Clark who as prime minister announced the sanctions in 1980.

## LEADERSHIP BODIES GREET MONGOLIAN LEADERS

PM061301 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 2

[CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers greetings to Mongolian leadership on 65th anniversary of friendship agreement]

[Text] To Comrade J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium

To Comrade D. Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers

On this portentous date in history of Soviet-Mongolian friendship -- the 65th anniversary of the signing of the agreement establishing friendly relations between our countries -- the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people send you, the MPRP Central Committee, the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium, the Mongolian Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Mongolian people cordial congratulations and best wishes.

This historic agreement, concluded with the direct participation of V.I. Lenin and D. Suhe Baatar, was the first example of the establishment of interstate relations of this type, founded on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

It served as a sound basis for the creation of the unshakable alliance between the USSR and Mongolia and played an important role in defending the Mongolian people's revolutionary gains, strengthening the country's domestic and foreign position, and implementing the historic transition from feudalism to socialism. Enriched by many years experience of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation, the provisions of the agreement were developed and enshrined in the current Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid of 15 January 1966.

The experience of friendly Soviet-Mongolian relations that emerged after the popular revolution in Mongolia show that these relations will serve the two people's vital interests and the strengthening of the socialist community countries' unity.

Our countries' peoples are greeting this glorious jubilee in the full bloom of their creative forces and are fully resolved to successfully carry out the historic designs of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 19th MPRP Congress.

Soviet people perceive with satisfaction the deepening and expansion of bilateral contacts and the growth of the effectiveness of the multifaceted cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mongolia. Our countries' cooperation received a new boost as a result of the August 1986 Soviet-Mongolian summit in Moscow.

The joint efforts of the USSR and Mongolia in the struggle for world peace -- particularly in the Asia-Pacific region -- are strengthening. The socialist states' proposals open up a real path toward dialogue, cooperation, and the achievement of pan-Asian and Pacific security. The Soviet proposals for a Pacific conference and a conference on confidence-building measures and the nonuse of force would be important landmarks in the process of shaping this security. [paragraph continues]

Mongolia's initiative aimed at creating a mechanism excluding the use of force in relations among the region's states is consonant with these ideas.

We assure you, dear comrades, that the CPSU and the Soviet state will continue to do everything necessary to develop Soviet-Mongolian friendship and strengthen the unity and cohesion of the fraternal parties, countries, and peoples in the struggle to assert the ideals of peace and socialism.

We wish you and the entire fraternal Mongolian people great new successes in building socialism, in implementing the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress, in further strengthening Mongolia's international positions, and in the struggle for peace and universal security.

CPSU Central Committee; USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Council of Ministers.

SOLOVYEV COMMENTS ON DPRK ELECTION RESULTS

PM121147 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Vladimir Solovyev "Commentator's Opinion": "Triumph of Democracy"]

[Text] Elections have been held to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly in an atmosphere of high political activeness, unity, and cohesion. That is demonstrated by the following facts alone: By 1200 hours on polling day, 100 percent of the voters had cast their votes.

Such high activeness is evidence of the people's full support for the course pursued by the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the country's government aimed at building socialism, ensuring all-around development of the economy and culture, raising the population's living standard, and achieving the motherland's peaceful unification. The very composition of the supreme organ of state power in the DPRK, one-half of which consists of workers and peasants, is visible confirmation of the profound socioeconomic and political changes that have taken place on Korean soil in recent decades.

As the WPK Central Committee organ NODONG SINMUN has stressed, the present elections are an event of great importance in political life and in carrying out the Korean people's revolutionary cause. That is precisely how they were marked by collectives of many of the country's enterprises, which mounted a labor vigil. Among the leaders were the (Renson) machine building association, which considerably overfulfilled the October plan target, the collectives of the Hamhung sewing machine plant and the Sinsong engine plant, and many other enterprises and agricultural cooperatives.

The characteristic feature of the present election campaign, which was held after the friendly visit to the USSR by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, was the fervent discussion on the results of the Soviet-Korean talks. Workers, peasants, and representatives of the intelligentsia confirmed the Korean people's unanimous determination to strengthen and develop Soviet-Korean friendship and, in conjunction with the USSR and the other socialist countries, to struggle persistently to ensure peace on earth.

The elections to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly provided weighty evidence of the triumph of democracy in the republic and the indestructible unity of the party and the people.

GORBACHEV TO VISIT INDIA AT 'END OF THIS MONTH'

LD131243 Moscow TASS in English 1236 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 13 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will pay an official friendly visit to India at the invitation of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India and the Indian Government at the end of this month.

Mikhail Gorbachev's forthcoming visit is a manifestation of the close and friendly relations existing between the two countries and peoples and will make another contribution to the tradition of Soviet-Indian summit meetings.

Both sides attach tremendous significance to this visit as a signal event in bilateral relations and a big step in fulfilling the tasks, common to both countries and their leaders, of strengthening international peace and cooperation.

PRAVDA DERIDES U.S. CLAIMS ON DRA PULLOUT

PM111411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Ye. Grigoryev "Rejoinder": "Utter Nonsense"]

[Text] Our officers and men who have recently returned from Afghanistan with their regiments and have already settled in at their permanent garrisons on the territory of the Turkestan and Central Asian Military Districts will have a good laugh when they hear what Martinez, a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, has dreamed up. It appears that they never left the DRA, where they were performing their international duty, because, so this gentleman claimed 8 November without a moment's hesitation, this was a "sham withdrawal."

But joking apart, the state of Washington's eyesight is bound to cause concern. After all it is not a question of color blindness or shortsightedness, or even night blindness. It is difficult to medically diagnose an illness whose victims see everything back to front and upside down. Thus Washington "failed to notice" the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments, but instead perceived something quite unbelievable.

"We have seen reports about Soviet troops being sent to Afghanistan," Martinez affirmed, without batting an eyelid, when asked whether the U.S. diplomatic department had any information about "new contingents being sent in," a question planted by the State Department for "its own press."

The absurdity of the latest propaganda show on the State Department stage is quite obvious. However, this is not at all surprising. If Washington tried to misinform the public about Reykjavik, lies about Afghanistan are all the more permissible according to local criteria.

When the facts are not acceptable, they are distorted and lie is piled upon lie. If they are afraid of the truth it means that all is not well. What if the U.S. public, learning about the withdrawal of the Soviet regiments, started asking the administration whether it is not time it stopped arming the dushman terrorists and ended the U.S. undeclared war against the DRA, whether it is not time it actually embarked on settling the regional conflict rather than just talking about? But action is not what Washington wants. This is why it puts Martinez on the stage to hold forth about a "sham withdrawal" and "new forces being sent in."

A typical double lie.

This is Washington. What a way to carry on!

UN CHARGES OF CHEMICAL USE IN AFGHANISTAN DENIED

AFP Version

AU130915 Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 13 (AFP) -- The Soviet news agency NOVOSTI Thursday denied allegations in a United Nations (U.N.) report Wednesday that Soviet troops were using chemical weapons in Afghanistan.

The agency, citing an unnamed Soviet military official, said evidence in Austrian jurist Felix Ermacora's report of the use of poison gas, napalm and phosphorous bombs was the work of Afghan rebels armed with U.S. weapons.

The official said: "In our operations against the rebels in several Afghan provinces we have seized a large number of chemical shells, mines, grenades and bullets containing highly toxic substances, some of them designed to paralyse through the nervous system.

"Markings on the weapons indicate that they were made in the United States after 1980. We know American instructors in training camps inside Pakistan have been teaching the terrorists to use chemical weapons. Some of the instructors have also got into Afghanistan."

NOVOSTI said the Soviet Union strictly observed a 1925 convention on chemical weapons, which it said had been confirmed by a U.N. special commission headed by an Egyptian general.

TASS Version

LD121720 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1520 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Who Uses Chemical Weapons in Afghanistan?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, 12 Nov (TASS) -- "The United States and not the USSR uses chemical weapons in Afghanistan, [no end quotes as received] stated the representative of the Command of the Limited Soviet Military Contingent in DRA here today. In an interview to the correspondent of the NOVOSTI press agency, he called the reports of ASSOCIATED PRESS and REUTER that the Soviet troops have allegedly used chemical weapons in the Paghman region (Kabul province) "the latest lie in the series of falsehoods put about recently by Western news services."

"The Soviet Armed Forces, unlike the American forces, did not ever use chemical weapons anywhere and did not hand them to anyone. The USSR firmly and steadfastly adheres to the articles of the 1925 Geneva protocol on banning the use of chemical poisonous gases. This is confirmed by the conclusions of the special UN commission, which recognized as groundless all U.S. 'evidence' about the use of poisonous gases by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan," said the Soviet representative.

"At the same time we have at our disposal a sufficient quantity of chemical shells, mines, grenades and bullets filled with highly toxic combat substances, including some with neuroparalytic effects, seized from bandit bands when these were routed in various parts of the country. Markings preserved on them show that they were manufactured in the United States after 1980. We are also well aware that U.S. instructors train terrorists in how to handle chemical weapons, in special camps on Pakistani territory. There is no doubt that, in supplying chemical weapons to Afghan counterrevolutionary bands, the United States is promoting uncontrolled proliferation of them," the spokesman for the military command stressed.

## NEW TIMES INTERVIEWS AFGHAN DEFENSE MINISTER

PM111111 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No. 43, 3 Nov 86 pp 6-7

[Special correspondent L. Mironov dispatch: "Afghanistan: Going Home"]

[Excerpt] Herat-Konduz-Kabul -- [Passage omitted] What is the situation now? Will the Afghan Armed Forces be able to defend the cause of the April Revolution and the country's sovereignty now that the Soviet troop strength has been substantially cut?

These were the questions with which I began the talk with Colonel General Nazar Mohammad, alternate member of the PDPA Politbureau and defence minister of Afghanistan.

"The withdrawal of the six Soviet regiments has become possible because our country is not what it was in 1979," says Nazar Mohammad. "Political stabilization is making good headway. The social and political base of our revolution has broadened and strengthened noticeably, social and economic reforms and democratization of public life are under way. We have done much to improve the life of the peasants who constitute 90 per cent of the population. There is growing cooperation with the tribes. The draft of the constitution to be published shortly guarantees the rights to all the republic's citizens, as long as they intend to live honestly and abide by the law and work normally for the good of their country. All this won us the favour of the overwhelming majority of the population. Many former counterrevolutionaries are breaking with their ignominious past realizing the fallacy and futility of further struggle against popular government. In the past 4 months alone 3,000 people have laid down their arms and surrendered and talks are under way with 92 bands. The government bodies are engaged in a patient campaign of persuasion helping the people who had been lured into these bands to become aware of the meaning of the current developments. They are making contacts and negotiating with these groups in order to presuade them to give up meaningless struggle. A major factor in the success of this work is strict observance by the authorities of the terms of amnesty for those people who lay down their arms voluntarily.

Nazar Mohammad received me at the appointed hour in the massive defence ministry building in Dar ol-Aman Street. He greeted me as an old acquaintance. We first met 20-odd years ago when he was a young man, one of the first Afghans to finish an air force academy in the Soviet Union. He took an active part in the revolution. For several years he was head of the Afghan Air Force. About a year ago the PDPA appointed him minister of defence.

Speaking about the Afghan armed forces, Nazar Mohammad said: "There combat power has greatly increased in recent years, there political level and discipline have improved. Equipped with modern weapons, respected by the people, the army is now carrying out combat operations on its own. These operations are increasingly offensive in character. In recent months our troops have routed major units and destroyed bandit bases in the Herat, Kabul and Paktia provinces, and in the Khowst area. All this gives grounds for saying that our armed forces can rise to the task put before them by the PDPA of restoring peace and security and ending bloodshed in the country. Our people say that even if your enemy is only a jackal be ready to fight a tiger. We are ready to repel the onslaught of jackals even if they are backed by such enemies of our revolution as U.S.-led imperialists and the reactionary rulers of Pakistan and Iran."

"With the withdrawal of six Soviet regiments from Afghanistan the Afghan army will take over many of their duties. What assistance will the remaining Soviet troops render to your country?"

"Basically it will remain the same. It is early as yet to speak about final victory over the counterrevolutionaries, so the units forming the limited Soviet contingent will, at our request, go on helping us in our operations against the bands sent in from Pakistan and Iran. They will help us protect communications, important economic installations, demine roads, fields, and residential areas, and join us in defending peaceful villages from the raids of the dushman bands.

"We hope that the constructive Soviet step, which was agreed with our government, could, given the good will of the other side, accelerate the political settlement in Afghanistan, give it a new impulse. Those who are organizing and perpetrating intervention against our country should give your country's move its due. But if the intervention continues we know that the Soviet Union will not leave us in the lurch as CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev made clear recently.

"In conclusion, I would like on behalf of the Afghan people and its army to express most sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet government, the fraternal Soviet people and the internationalist fighters of the limited Soviet contingent in Afghanistan. [passage omitted]

SIGNING OF INDIAN COAL MINING PROTOCOL NOTED

LD091140 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 9 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladimir Shvedov writes:

A protocol on cooperation between the USSR and India in the sphere of coal mining, signed here, envisages the further widening of economic, scientific and technological ties between the USSR and India. The protocol envisages the speeding up of the reconstruction and modernisation of a number of joint Soviet-Indian facilities which play an important role in the implementation of the programme of the development of India's contacts and training of skilled national cadres, to render assistance to India in the mastering of up-to-date technology of coal mining and processing. The Indian press writes that the signing of the protocol is a worthy contribution to the consolidation of relations between India and the Soviet Union, relations that are developing successfully.

## REPORTAGE OF CPSU'S ALIYEV VISIT TO LAOS

### Received By Kaysone

LD121432 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] In Vientiane today, a meeting took place between Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Geydar Aliyevich Aliyev handed over to Kaysone Phomvihan greetings from the CPSU Central Committee and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the Party's Central Committee, as well as wishes of successful work for the Fourth LPRP Congress. Participants in the conversation expressed their satisfaction with the fruitful development of Soviet-Lao cooperation.

### Meets With SRV's Pham Van Dong

LD131120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In Vientiane, today the heads of the delegations of the CPSU and Vietnamese Communist Party, who arrived for the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, Aliyev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, had a meeting. During a friendly, cordial conversation, questions of mutual interest were discussed. Taking part in the conversation were members of the delegations of the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party.

### Addresses Party Congress

LD131019 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0943 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, 13 Nov (TASS) -- The 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party being held in Vientiane was addressed today by the warmly greeted head of the CPSU delegation, G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet Communists and all the working people of the Land of the Soviets, he greeted the delegates to the party forum and wished them success in their work. The head of the CPSU delegation presented the congress with a gift from the CPSU Central Committee, a bronze copy of the monument to the great Lenin erected in October Square in Moscow.

## SRV HOPES TO NORMALIZE PRC RELATIONS CITED

OW072346 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] In a talk to the Soviet press, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said the Vietnamese Government sincerely hopes to normalize relations with China and restore the long-standing friendship between the peoples of the two countries. He said: We are ready to discuss Southeast Asian problems of common concern with the PRC, at any time, any place, and any level. Nguyen Co Thach stressed that the current differences are partial and temporary. Vietnam and China have assisted one another in the struggle against imperialism. He continued by saying: We beieve the two countries should give priority to their fundamental interests.

PAPER NOTES CHINESE SHELLING OF SRV AREA

PM061421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "VNA Report"]

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Nov -- VNA reports that in the last 10 days of October Chinese Army artillery repeatedly shelled the Vietnamese border district of Vi Xuyen in Ha Tuyen Province.

In the same period Chinese infantry subunits of up to battalion strength tried to violate the SRV's state border and seize a number of heights on Vietnamese territory. Vietnam's border guards and local self-defense forces repulsed the violators, the agency notes.

INCREASED AID FOR SRV PLAN DEVELOPMENT

LD050730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Today marks the 8th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries and in strengthening the national economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. At present a general plan for the development of the productive forces of the SRV for the period up to the year 2000 is being formulated with the help of Sovie specialists. It envisages expanding Soviet aid in setting up some of the most important branches of the national economy of Vietnam.

KAPITSA, PRK ENVOY SIGN COOPERATION PROGRAM

LD050019 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2215 GMT 4 Nov 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Kapitsa, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Hor Nam Hong, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the USSR, today signed a program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Cambodia for 1986-87. The program envisages continuation of cooperation in training national cadres for Cambodia, and the further development of exchanges and cooperation in the area of culture, science, higher education, enlightenment, television and radio broadcasting, cinematography, publishing, information, sport, and other areas.

PRAVDA NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF PACT WITH SRV

PM121213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[Own correspondent M. Domogatskikh dispatch: "Following the Path of October. Soviet-Vietnamese Treaty 8 Years Old"]

[Excerpts] Hanoi, November -- These days the fraternal Vietnamese people, like the people of the Soviet Union, are celebrating an important date. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the USSR and the SRV, signed at the beginning of November 1978, opened a bright new page in the relations between our countries. [paragraph continues]

It embodied the results of long-standing fruitful spiritual and material Soviet-Vietnamese ties and the unity of goals and plans and convincingly expressed the principles of socialist internationalism. [passage omitted]

After the Vietnamese people achieved victory in their liberation struggle, they still had to accomplish a no lesser feat: raise the country from the ruins left by the 30-year war and create conditions to go over to building the material and technical base of socialism. New coal mines and opencut pits and machine-building, power, transport, and light industry enterprises have been restored and constructed with Soviet technical assistance. The Vietnamese countryside has received tractors, mineral fertilizers, and fuel. The country's natural riches are successfully being opened up: Oil and gas prospecting and extraction are in full swing on the continental shelf with the USSR's assistance, the virgin lands are being opened up, and state farms specializing in valuable tropical crops are being set up. Vietnam has been given tremendous assistance in training scientific, technical, and pedagogical cadres and a large detachment of skilled workers.

The dynamics of our two countries' relations are graphically characterized by the following facts. During 1976-80, that is, during the first 5 years after the end of the war of resistance to American imperialism, Soviet economic aid to Vietnam exceeded its total volume over the previous 2 decades. And during 1981-85 the scale of aid increased by a further 250 percent.

The commissioning of 65 new projects of various kinds has made it possible to increase the power available to the SRV by 25 percent, the length of power transmission lines by 40 percent, production of phosphorus fertilizers by 60 percent, of tin by 30 percent, and of tea by 15 percent. The country's chief sea gateway -- the port of Haiphong -- has been modernized, and new bridges and railroad branch lines have been constructed. Two vocational and technical schools have been commissioned. Three technical colleges and an institute have been fitted with new teaching and laboratory equipment.

Cooperation in the scientific area is in the ascendant. And here is the characteristic point: As it deepens, Vietnamese scientists are making an ever-increasing contribution to joint research. These successes are eloquently shown by the award of this year's Lenin prize in the area of science and technology to Academician Nyuyen Van Hieu, who together with a group of Soviet scientists achieved on outstanding scientific result in the area of theoretical physics.

An important feature of fraternal cooperation at the contemporary stage consists in the fact that our countries have switched from constructing individual projects to the comprehensive resolution of problems, including the creation of the industrial, social, consumer, and cultural infrastructure in the zone of new construction projects. Thus, everything necessary for the life and successful work of thousands of workers, engineers, and technicians who have come to new places from all over the country is being created in the regions where hydroelectric stations, coal mines, and other enterprises are being constructed -- a matter of considerable importance, as the question of changing and improving the sociocultural climate for the working person is already an acute item on Vietnam's agenda.

During the last 5-year plan the elaboration of a master plan for the development of the SRV's coal industry and power generation through 1990 and, in the long term, through the year 2000 was completed. Research is actively being conducted in the area of developing and siting Vietnam's productive forces through the end of this millennium.

Vietnamese Communists and the entire people are studying with attention and profound interest the documents of the 27th CPSU Congress, which posed in a revolutionary manner the questions of restructuring the management system and scaling the leading heights of scientific and technical progress. In Vietnam, too, the tasks of rectifying the objective and subjective mistakes, shortcomings, and miscalculations which have created difficulties in the socioeconomic sphere are now, during the preparations for the upcoming Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress, being brought to the fore most sharply in an atmosphere of criticism and self-criticism.

The CPV Central Committee precongress documents devote great attention to the problems of further enhancing the efficiency of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation so that capital investments produce the maximum return. In the summer of this year, Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, pointed out at the Hanoi City Party Conference, our countries' multifaceted cooperation was given a new boost when many important questions of bilateral relations, of collaboration between enterprises and sectors, and of providing not just heavy industry but also light industry and the processing industry with raw materials were discussed during the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee...

Our countries' fraternal cooperation is not confined to the socioeconomic area. It is just as fruitful in the international arena too. In a united front with the socialist community countries and together with all the world's progressive forces the USSR and the SRV consistently come out for the elimination of the threat of world war, against the nuclear missile arms race and its transfer into space, and for a nuclear test ban. The CPV Central Committee Politburo has given resolute support to the initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union on all problems of the contemporary international situtation and condemned the aggressive plans of champions of confrontation and war preparation: For our countries' peoples, who have experienced very difficult trials of war, set particularly high store by peace, which all the planet's peoples need.

Preparing for their congress, Vietnamese Communists attach tremendous significance to an important favorable factor -- the fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation of our parties, countries, and peoples. This unbreakable friendship, developing on the principles of Great October, was a powerful weapon during the struggle for freedom and independence. In peacetime it has become a firm foundation in the consstruction of the grand edifice of socialism on Vietnamese soil.

REPORTAGE ON LIGACHEV, DELEGATION IN FINLAND

Arriving Delegation Welcomed

LD120947 Moscow TASS in English 0932 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 12 TASS -- A CPSU delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (SSDP).

At the airport the delegation were met by Kalevi Sorsa, SSDP chairman, prime minister of Finland, Erkki Liikanen, general secretary of the SSDP, Lauri Kangas, secretary of the SSDP and by other leading figures of the party.

Among the welcoming party was Vladimir Sobolev, the ambassador of the USSR to Finland.

Ligachev, Sorsa Hold Talks

LD121455 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 12 TASS -- Talks were held here today between the CPSU Delegation led by Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Social Democratic Party of Finland (SSDP) headed by SSDP Chairman Kalevi Sorsa.

The most topical problems of the international situation, the working-class movement, and prospects for Soviet-Finnish relations were discussed during the talks.

The delegations exchanged information on the activities of the two parties, and reaffirmed mutual striving to continue to develop contacts between the CPSU and the SDP in the interests of strengthening friendly Soviet-Finnish relations and in the interests of the struggle against the nuclear threat, for peace, and security of the peoples.

A joint communique was adopted as a result of the talks. It will be published in the press.

Finnish Officials Received

LD121822 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 12 TASS -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received today Martti Miettunen, chairman of the Finland-USSR Society, Paavo Lippponen, chairman of the Council of Representatives, and Erkki Kivimaeki, secretary general of the society.

During the conversation Yegor Ligachev pointed out the important role played by the society in drawing broad sections of the Finnish public to the noble cause of friendship, in creating an atmosphere of trust, mutual understanding and good-will in relations between our two nations. At the same time, the need was stressed for protecting Soviet-Finnish friendship and cooperation and repulsing the forces which would like to weaken or undermine the goodneighbourly relations between the two countries and peoples.

GEN IVANOVSKIY LEAVES FOR SYRIA 10 NOV

PM121055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattribued report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for an official visit to Syria 10 November.

Army General Ye.F. Ivanovskiy was seen off at the airport by Army General V.L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister, Colonel General D.A. Grinkevich, and other generals and officers.

The send-off party included G. Raslan, counsellor at the Syrian Embassy in the USSR.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS FROM 26 OCT

PM041229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Visit"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Syrian Ba'th party, a delegation of Ba'th party workers headed by A.K. Rabah, secretary of the Al-Suwayda' province Ba'th party regional committee, visited the Soviet Union from 26 October through 2 November.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Section and visited the cities of Donetsk and Zhdanov.

The Syrian guests were familiarized with the Soviet people's life and the activity of CPSU party organizations in sea transport.

NEW PDRY AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

PM0611011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Credentials Presented"]

[Text] Ahmad 'Abdallah 'Abd al-Ilah, PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 3 November.

After the presentation of credentials and the exchange of speeches P.G. Gilashvili and A. 'Abd al-Ilah held a friendly conversation in which L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department, took part.

## LEADERS RECEIVE MORE ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS

PM131029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Accept congratulations and best wishes from myself and the Cabinet of Ministers on the anniversary of the October Revolution. I wish happiness to the Soviet people and successes to your excellency personally.

Mir Hoseyn Musavi, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

### Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Gromyko

PM130945 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution it gives me pleasure to send you warmest congratulations and best wishes on my own behalf and on behalf of the Arab Libyan people.

I express the hope that the relations between our countries and peoples will continue to develop in the interests of achieving universal prosperity and strengthening international peace and security.

In sending you, dear friend, your party, and the friendly Soviet people congratulations on this great festival, I wish you and all members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium health and happiness, and the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

### Husayn Greets Gromyko

PM131031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Mr A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 69th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution it gives me pleasure to send your excellency and your friendly people warmest congratulations and sincere wishes on my own account and on behalf of the people and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

We are confident that the bonds of friendship linking the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Soviet Union prompt us to help strengthen the relations that exist between our countries in the interests of our friendly peoples and to strive to establish just and lasting peace in the Near East region.

I send best wishes for good health and happiness to your excellency and for further progress, upsurge, ad prosperity to your friendly people.

King Husayn of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

## Aquino to Gromyko

PM121451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Philippine President Aquino to USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A.A. Gromyko on GOSR anniversary under the general headline "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Your Excellency!

The entire Philippine people join me in sending you and the entire Soviet people our sincere congratulations on the 69th annniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We wish you long life and good health, and your country and people further prosperity.

I sincerely hope that the bonds of friendship and cooperation that exist between our countries will continue to develop and strengthen for the benefit of our peoples.

Corazon Aquino, president of the Philippines.

## Mubarak Message to Gorbachev

PM121733 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Egyptian President H. Mubarak to CPSU Central Committee General M.S. Gorbachev on Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Mr M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It gives me great pleasure to send to you most sincere, cordial congratulations on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I wish your friendly country further progress and prosperity and you personally good health and happiness.

With deep respect,

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt.

## Mubarak Greeting to Gromyko

PM121735 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Egyptian President H. Mubarak to Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A.A. Gromyko on Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To His Excellency A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution I send most sincere, cordial congratulations to you, the members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and th people of the Soviet Union. I wish you good health and happiness and the friendly Soviet people well-being and prosperity.

With deep respect,

Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt.

## Ziaul Haq Greets Gromyko

PM121139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Gromyko under the general heading: "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To His Excellency A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supeme Soviet Presidium.

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Pakistani Government and people and on my own behalf I am very happy to send Your Excellency and the Soviet Government and people warm greetings and sincere congratulations on the portentous event -- the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Friendly relations between our two countries are extremely important for the interests of our two peoples and the cause of peace in our region and worldwide. We hope that they will develop and strengthen in the years to come.

I would also like to take this opportunity to convey very best wishes for long life, good health, and happiness to Your Excellency and for steady progress and prosperity to the Soviet people.

Please be assured, Your Excellency, of my very high respect.

General M. Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan

## Junejo Message to Ryzhkov

PM121421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Pakistani Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo message to Council of Ministers Chairman Ryzhkov on GOSR anniversary under the general heading "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To His Excellency N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your Excellency,

On behalf of the Pakistani Government and people and myself I am very happy to send Your Excellency and the Soviet Government and people cordial greetings and sincere congratulations on the portentous occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We are confident that in the years to come the friendly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries will grow and develop for the good of our peoples and the cause of peace in our region.

I wish you, Your Excellency, long life, good health, and happiness, and the Soviet people steady progress and prosperity.

Please be assured, Your Excellency, of my very high respect.

Mohammed Khan Junejo, prime minister of Pakistan

## S. Yemeni Greets Leaders

PM122023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Great October Socialist Revolution greetings message to M.S. Gorbachev, A.A. Gromyko, and N.I. Ryzhkov from PDRY's leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, Council of Ministers, and people of democratic Yemen, it gives us pleasure to convey to you and to all USSR Communists and working people ardent greetings and comradely wishes on the occasion of the Great October Socialist Revolution's 69th anniversary. We wish you good health and happiness and further development of the militant comradely relations between our parties, peoples, and countries.

The Great October Socialist Revolution was a crucial turning point in the modern history of mankind, marking the creation of the first state of workers and peasants whose paramount goals were goodness and peace, and the formation of the world's first system free from exploitation of man by man. October's victory opened bright prospects for the triumph of the cause of socialism on a worldwide scale and of national liberation from oppression by colonialism and imperialism in all its forms.

The Great October Socialist Revolution played a decisive role in ensuring that the countries beneath the heel of colonialism gained freedom and exercised their right to national independence and sovereignty, to an independent choice of the path of their political, economic, and social development. An equally great role has been played by October, which has striven for the affirmation of the ideals of peace from the very beginning, in the cause of liberating mankind from the dangers of war.

Allow us, dear comrades, to take advantage of this opportunity to reaffirm our resolve to continue to strengthen the bonds of friendship and comradely cooperation in different spheres in accordance with the ideas of scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism and on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between our friendly countries.

'Ali Salim al-Bayd, general secretary of the YSP Central Committee

Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Supreme People's Council Presidium

Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, chairman of the PDRY Council of Ministers.

## Saudi King Greets Gromyko

PM121429 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Message from Saudi King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud to USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman A.A. Gromyko on GOSR anniversary under the general heading "Congratulations on the Holiday"]

[Text] To His Excellency A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the anniversary of your country's national holiday I send Your Excellency, on behalf of the Saudi people and government and myself, our sincere congratulations and best wishes for good health to Your Excellency and for further progress to the Soviet people.

King Fahd Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud.

## Mikulic Message to Ryzhkov

PM130943 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

On the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and myself, I send to you and to the USSR Council of Ministers congratulations and best wishes for new success in developing your country and [best wishes] for prosperity to the friendly Soviet people.

Over the past period we have achieved major results in the development of friendly relations and comprehensive mutually advantageous cooperation in many spheres. All this and the mutual efforts we are making to further develop them give us confidence that relations between the SFRY and the Soviet Union will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the peoples of our socialist countries and of peace and general progress worldwide.

Branko Mikulic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

## Honecker Greets Leaders

PM121211 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 5

[GDR leaders' message to USSR leaders on Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we convey to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations from the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council, Council of Ministers, and people.

The Great October Socialist Revolution has gone down forever in world history as an outstanding event which laid the foundation for mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. The Soviet people's massive achievements in building the world's first socialist society and defending its revolutionary gains in the name of progress for all mankind have won it supreme international recognition and respect.

The decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress opened up a new stage in revolutionary, constructive work by communists and all Soviet working people in accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The successes achieved on this path give GDR working people a feeling of great joy.

Ever since the first days of the October Revolution the Soviet land has been consistently carrying out its noble mission in the struggle to strengthen world peace. In the face of nuclear threat to our planet the Soviet Union's constructive peace policy is of truly historic significance. It fully meets the vital interests of the peoples. The bold, large-scale proposals on disarmament and on preventing the transfer of the arms race to space, which the USSR has put forward recently, meet with the full approval of the GDR. The party, government, and people of our country are giving them comprehensive backing. Within the framework of the socialist community states' coordinated foreign policy the GDR will be developing dialogue with all forces of reason and realism and seeking a move away from confrontation toward detente in international affairs.

It is a source of deep satisfaction for us that the indestructible fraternal alliance between our parties, states, and peoples, based on the reliable foundation of socialist internationalism, is stronger now than ever before. Cooperation has risen to a higher level in all spheres. The GDR sees as its paramount task the steady implementation of accords reached on further developing relations between our countries and revealing through joint efforts new potential for collaboration.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all Soviet working people great successes in the improvement [sovershenstvovaniye] of socialism and in the struggle to safeguard lasting peace.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers.

## CSSR Leaders Send Message

PM120949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Message from CSSR leaders to Soviet leaders under general heading: "Congratulations to the Land of the Soviets"]

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear Comrades!

On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire fraternal Soviet people comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people.

Progressive mankind rightly regards the Great October Socialist Revolution as a major event of our century which ushered in a new epoch in world history, the epoch of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism. Fulfilling October's behests, the Soviet people under the leadership of their glorious Leninist Communist Party have traveled a long revolutionary path and have won victories which command the respect and admiration of all progressive mankind.

We follow with sincere interest and sympathies the work of Soviet Communists and the Soviet people aimed at creatively translating the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions into reality, implementing the strategy of acceleration of socioeconomic development, and achieving a decisive breakthrough in all spheres of society's life. The CPSU's innovative approach to the solution of the theoretical and practical questions of the present time is an example of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and contributes to increasing socialism's attractiveness and influence on world developments.

The Czechoslovak people fully support the assertive [nastupatelnyy] policy of the CPSU and the USSR in the struggle to avert the danger of a military catastrophe and to strengthen peace. This policy is evidence of a great sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind in the nuclear age. The far-reaching Soviet proposals put forward in Reykjavik for ending the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and limiting and subsequently eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons indicate the way toward the creation of a comprehensive system of international security.

As a firm component of the socialist community the CSSR, together with the other socialist countries and all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces, plays an active part in the struggle to save mankind from nuclear destruction.

The Czechoslovak people are profoundly aware that the victory of Great October and its ideas have also had a decisive influence on the historical destiny of our country's peoples. Czechoslovakia's liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army provided them with the opportunity to chose the path of building a new, socially just society. Our peoples regard the friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union as the main external guarantee of thei security and peaceful life. We highly value the results of Czechoslovak-Soviet collaboration, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and on our common interests and aims. We regard close cooperation in all spheres as the decisive precondition for the further successful building of a socialist society in our country.

The 17th CPCZ Congress, which took place under the impact of the 27th CPSU Congress' creative ideas, outlined the main avenues of the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic development and reaffirmed our determination to continue to develop and deepen our all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

We wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal Soviet people outstanding new successes in your work for the sake of the flourishing of the USSR and in the struggle for peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

DELEGATIONS AT 6 NOV GOSR FESTIVITIES LISTED

LD070242 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1530 GMT on 6 November reports that at a festive gathering dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, "those gathered welcomed with long applause Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Zaykov, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Talyzin, Biryukova, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, Medvedev, Nikonov, Razumovskiy and Kapitonov.

"In the presidium are also: Florakis, general secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party of Greece; Tambo, president of the African National Congress of southern Africa; Urbany, chairman of Communist Party of Luxembourg; Bhiotti, general secretary of the Communist Party of San Marino; Andriamanjato, national chairman of the Congress Party for Madagascar Independence; and Slovo, national chairman of the Communist Party of South Africa. Moreover, in the hall are many foreign guests and foreign diplomats."

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON GOSR DAY, RESTRUCTURING

PM121614 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Nov 86 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Continuing the Cause of October]

[Text] We are marching in step with the revolution. . . That is how one can define, figuratively speaking, the very essence of the atmosphere of the movement, the quest, the renewal, in which the Land of the Soviets celebrated the 69th anniversary of Great October. In this militant, creative mood Soviet people are entering the 70th year in the life story of the world's first socialist state. They enter it firmly aware of their essential duty -- to be not simply the heirs, but the continuers of the revolutionary traditions, ideas, and cause of October.

It is from these standpoints -- realistically, exactingly, and self-critically -- that our party and people assess everything that has been done today. And they approach in an innovative way the things we stil have to do to make the motherland of October even stronger and more durable and to ensure that Soviet people can enjoy increasingly fully the benefits of socialism.

We mark with understandable pride the successes of leading collectives and sectors, which set the ones for the great and complex work of accelerating socioeconomic development toward which we are all oreiented by the April (1985) Plenum of the Central Committee of Lenin's party and its 27th congress. We give due credit to those who have ensured an energetic start to the 12th 5-Year Plan with their staunch, conscientious labor. We cannot but be pleased that the first 10 months of this year reveal increased dynamism in the development of the national economy. The highest growth rates in national income and industrial production in the eighties have been achieved. The gross grain harvest will be some 210 million metric tons -- that is nearly 30 million metric tons in excess of the annual average in the last 5-year plan. Changes for the better can also be observed in the development of the social sphere.

All the same, these are only the first steps. The positive changes must be given stability, a safety margin must be created, and a new quality of growth must be secured.

"Any self-deception is the beginning of trouble, and we know it," M.S. Gorbachev said at the reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on 7 November. "Devoutly preserving the great traditions, we do not and must not forget Lenin's important precept: Devote more attention to unresolved problems and less to fine phrases, rapture, and exclamations.

"Let us be staunch and persistent in achieving the goals set.

"Let us remember constantly that loyalty to the communist banner is defined and verified only by real action, enterprising labor, and a state-minded approach to all matters, great and small.

"And only then will our revolutionary march be firm and all-conquering."

The party organizations, first and foremost, are called upon thoroughly to master and, most importantly, consistently and undeviatingly to put into practice this approach to the cause. Because the key to success for all our designs and plans lies in increasing the communists' vanguard role and the militancy of all party components. [paragraph continues]

In their ability to spur people on to great deeds and lead them. To convince people by the force of their own initiative, competence, and persistence in work. And above all, in the implementation of the restructing, which is meeting with the broadest support among the people, and that means practical support, in the form of increased activity among the working people.

People particularly appreciate the fact that in setting a course of restructuring society the party began with itself, with the restructuring of the style and methods of its own work. They appreciate that it is the communists who today set an example of exactingness toward their own deeds and actions and come out boldly and resolutely against loud talk, complacency, and ostentation. The practice of selecting and placing cadres exclusively for their political, practical, and moral qualities is becoming increasingly established and a resolute struggle is being waged to eradicate favoritism and the atmosphere of tolerance and "infallibility" that prevailed in some places in earlier years. Constant reliance on the masses' living creativity, concern for deepening the democracy of public life and expanding openness, a merciless war on bureaucracy, the purging of alien phenomena from the moral atmosphere, from our socialist communal life -- all this immeasurably strengthens the people's confidence in the party, its political strength, and its prestige.

Today restructuring is indisputable a direct continuation of the cause of October and a concrete manifestation of its great ideas. Revolutionary in scope and content, it serves to strengthen and develop the fundamental principles of socialism and eliminate from our life everything that is incompatible with those principles. It is aimed at creating the conditions for the more effective utilization of socialism's tremendous potential.

The attainment of these goals must be promoted by the profound changes the party plans in the economy, changes of paramount, key significane, measures to step up the social impact of the economy and to develop and ensure of the strict observance everywhere and in everything of the social justice inherent in our system. And, of course, the further stepping up of the soviets' activity -- the form of socialist statehood and people's power established by October -- and the expansion of the rights and initiative of the Komsomol and the militancy of trade unions and other public organizations.

We are will aware that the restructuring process does not take place of its own accord. It requires a special discipline from every management organ, every collective, and every working person -- the discipline of restructuring. In other words, not only order and efficiency in day-to-day work, but above all enterprising, selfless actions. The experience of October, the experience of all the turning points in socialist building, teaches us this too.

Our revolution and the birth of the Soviet state took place under the banner of the idea of social justice, progress, and peace. Everything that our party and our country do today shows convincingly that the Soviet Union is true to that banner and is confirming, with concrete steps in the international arena, its steady adherence to the cause of peace and the elimination of the nuclear threat hanging over mankind. Only a year separates us from that glorious date -- the 70th anniversary of Great October. The country's leading collectives have already opened the account of labor achievements in honor of the jubilee and launched a socialist competition for the attainment of the highest indicators. That is our Soviet style. This is tangible evidence tht the cause for which October's heroes stormed the Winter Palace continues and lives on in our minds and hearts.

## DEMICHEV ADDRESSES INAUGURATION OF CULTURE FUND

LD121309 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The constituent conference of the Soviet Culture Fund was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. Comrades Demichev, Yeltsin, Dobrynin, Zimyanin, and other officials, representatives of the party, Soviet and public organizations, work forces, and culture and science figures were in the Presidium.

Petr Nilovich Demichev, chairman of the fund's organizing committee, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, described in his report the tasks and the main guidelines for the work of the Soviet Culture Fund. He emphasized that one if its main tasks is to facilitate a fuller and deeper assimilation by the working people of the treasures of the fatherland and world culture, and the aesthetic, patriotic, and international upbringing of the Soviet people, the formation of a feeling of lofty civic responsibility for the multiplication of the common national cultural heritage and of the spiritual potential of our people. The creation of such a fund opens up new paths for development of international cultural co-operation and of direct contacts with foreign public organizations and representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia.

Comrade Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, delivered a report on the draft statute of the Soviet Culture Fund.

### Speaks on Objectives

LD121459 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 12 TASS -- One of the main objective of the Soviet Cultural Fund is to promote an even fuller and deeper assimilation by the working people of the wealth of the national and world culture, their cultural enrichment," said Petr Demichev, chairman of the organizing committee of the fund, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Commitee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He was addressing a report to the constituent conference of the Soviet Cultural Fund, which opened in Moscow today. The idea to set up a fund has been put forward by prominent workers in the art and literature driven by the wish to draw the broadest mass of the people into participation in cultural construction.

Demichev said that the USSR has 250,000 monuments of history, architecture and monumental arts. On the stocks of the Soviet museums are 50 million works of art. The cultural fund will actively contribute to the protection and multiplication of that wealth. Among the most important aspects in its activity is the founding of new museums and galleries, monuments and memorials, assistance to collectioners and concern over young creative artists.

Demichev recalled that the fund is a self-governed public body. It will be run on the voluntary donations from individual citizens, payments by public organizations, donations from concerts, performances, lotteries and auctions. All who wish, Soviet and foreign citizens and institutions, various societies and work collectives are entitled to participate in the work of the fund.

Demichev said that the creation of the fund opens new possibilities for stepping up the activity aimed at strengthening the atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding among nations, enrichment and development of international cultural cooperation, contacts with foreign public organizations, representatives of the academic and artistic communities.

The participants in the conference are to endorse the charter of the fund and elect its leading bodies.

Leaders Attend Meeting

LD122115 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpt] The constituent conference of the Soviet Culture Fund was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions in Moscow today. Comrades Demichev, Yeltsin, Dobrynin, Zimyanin and representatives of party, local soviet and public organizations, labor collectives and cultural and scientific personalities were in the presidium. [Video shows Yeltsin, Dobrynin, Zimyanin on platform in front row, Demichev at microphone; camera pans front row of presidium, showing Raisa Gorbacheva]

Comrade Demichev delivered a report on the tasks and the main guidelines for the work of the Soviet Culture Fund. The Culture Fund, he said, is being set up at a crucial stage, in the qualitatively new political atmosphere engendered by the 27th CPSU Congress and aimed toward speeding up our progress in all spheres. The Soviet Culture Fund is a link in the system of fundamental measures designed to stimulate the creative initiative of the masses. One of its chief tasks is to enable the working people more fully and deeply to assimilate the riches of the culture of the fatherland and of world culture, and to promote the aesthetic, patriotic and internationalist upbringing of Soviet people and the formation of the feeling of civic responsibility for multiplying the cultural property common to all nations.

Comrade Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, delivered a report on the draft statute of the Soviet Culture Fund. [Video shows Zakharov at microphone] [passage omitted]

LIGACHEV ADDRESSES MEETING ON ALCOHOLISM

LD102211 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] A conference of executives of the CPSU Central Committee, leaders of ministries and departments, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, other public organizations, and media workers, was held today at the CPSU Central Committee. The conference examined the progress of fulfillment of the decision by the CPSU Central Committee on strengthening labor discipline, overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, and the struggle against nonlabor incomes. Reports by Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; Rekunkov, USSR procurator general; and Iyevlev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-industrial Committee; were heard.

The conference noted that in accordance with the guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress, the work of party and state bodies and public organizations on normalizing the moral atmosphere in the country is gaining momentum.

It has been expanding and it has become principled and topical. Wider variety of measures and ways of bringing influence is being applied to offenders in all places. The greatest successes are being achieved where the educational efforts of the labor collectives are combined with the force of soviet laws. The people unanimously support the overcoming of negative phenomena. The movement of brigades for a collective guarantee of labor and social discipline and the creation of zones of sobriety is expanding. The activity of the press, radio and television in strengthening discipline at work and in the home is increasing. The conference stressed the fact that the work of the party on strengthening the moral atmosphere in society is bringing about tangible results. The consumption of wines and spirits has fallen by more than 33 percent; absenteeism has dropped by roughly the same amount; crime and the number of road accidents have been reduced significantly; the Soviet family is becoming stronger. The party has embarked upon a decisive, uncompromising struggle against non-labor income.

At the same time, it was said at the conference that the results so far achieved do not provide sufficient ground for complacency. In a number of places, this work has not yet assumed a truly mass nature; the measures on creating the socioeconomic and organizational conditions that would exclude losses of working time have not been fulfilled in many regions. A rise in illegal distilling and the shift of drunkenness to the sphere of domestic life are being observed. Serious shortcomings exist in activities of law enforcement bodies and medical establishments specialized in the struggle against drug abuse. There is a lack of active work to switch enterprises to the production of non-alcoholic products. Serious misgivings were expressed against ministries and departments that permit shortcomings in the planning of deliveries and control over the sale of spirits, in the siting and specialization of enterprises; which do not display an aggressive attitude toward eradication of negative phenomena. In a number of places, in the struggle with these things, total reliance is placed on administrative measures and intensive educational work is not carried out.

The conference drew attention to the fact that many party, Soviet, and law enforcement bodies are slow to embark on the struggle against nonlabor incomes. In many places this work is at the first stage and is being carried out without initiative and is not directed at robbers, speculators, and bribe-takers. In certain places decisive measures have not been taken to eliminate exaggeration and various sorts of distortion in bookkeeping in the struggle against the extraction of nonlabor incomes, the role of the various forms of state and social control is still small. The conference discussed the significance of stepping up the efforts of party, soviet, and administrative bodies, as well as of the public at large, in the struggle for strengthening discipline and order and consolidating the healthy way of life. The need was stressed to improve the educational work in labor collectives and in places of residence of working people and to strive for eradicating the morals that are alien to the nature of socialism.

The most decisive action against social parasitism in all its manifestations is demanded. In this respect, it is especially important to increase the role of the mass media; to activate the work of societies for sobriety. The party sees an improvement in the moral situation as a most important part of restructuring, as a mandatory condition for the acceleration of the development, the cleansing and renewal of society, without which it is impossible to fulfill the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Comrade Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the conference. Taking part in the work of the conference were Comrade Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; Comrades Biryukova, Zimyanin, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, chiefs of departments of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR and RSFSR ministers, and chairmen of state committees.

DOCTOR ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON DRUG ADDICTION

LD111731 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 11 Nov 86

[From the "tonight" political discussion program; unidentified reporter interviews Dr Andrey Vrublevskiy in Russian with superimposed English translation]

[Text] [Announcer] "Tonight continues with a dialogue about another aspect of Soviet life, one, however, which raises serious concern among the Soviet people and one of which, unfortunately, many of you in North America are too well aware. It is the question of drug addiction which has not bypassed the Soviet Union. Of late there has been an increasing number of articles in the press about the problem. Well, why so? Does that reflect a sudden increase in drug addiction in this country? Our reporter has put that question to Dr Andrey Vrublevskiy, a head doctor at a narcological hospital in Moscow.

Dr Vrublevskiy says that the campaign in the press against drug addiction is not due to a sudden increase in drug addiction. There are relatively few cases of drug addiction but having taken into account the sad experience of some western nations, the United States among them, where a colossal increase in drug addiction took place between 1960 and 1970, we decided to take action to prevent the disease here and eradicate it completely.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] What narcotics are used in this country?

[Vrublevskiy] Most of them are homemade preparations based on hemp and poppy, but some medical drugs are also used. For instance, stimulants are processed and taken as narcotics.

[Reporter] What are the causes of drug addiction?

[Vrublevskiy] Young addicts say that they were led to addiction by curiosity, so I'd say the deadly formula for drug addiction is curiosity, so I'd say the deadly formula for drug addiction is curiosity plus ignorance about the deadly effects of the drugs.

[Reporter] And what makes adults take drugs?

[Vrublevskiy] Very few people above 30 take to narcotics and, if they do, this most often is a result of some kind of psychiatric affliction, for instance severe depression. Some people try to devise a cure themselves in order to avoid seeing a doctor. Or they pick some medical drugs at random which may help them feel better for a while. For instance, they may get rid of anxieties but that effect doesn't last and some of them may as a result get hooked on narcotics.

[Reporter] There are 25 patients at the clinic where Dr Vrublevskiy works. What are their social backgrounds and how old are they?

[Vrublevskiy] They come from different social backgrounds, there are professionals among them and there are workers and students, and the patients at the clinic now are between 18 and 45 years old.

[Reporter] What sort of first medical aid is given to a person afflicted by addiction to narcotics?

[Vrublevskiy] We have a network of narcological dispensaries in this country and the district narcologist determines the treatment. As a rule it is necessary to hospitalize a patient for a full course of treatment. Usually the doctor writes out the necessary documents and the patient goes to a narcological clinic himself. At first, admittance treatment takes no less than 2 months -- the time it takes to withdraw a patient and administer an active therapy course. After they are discharged patients are supposed to visit the same dispensary that advised them to receive the treatment in the first place for a certain period of time.

[Reporter] Along with voluntary treatment of drug addicts, there is also compulsory treatment of them here in the Soviet Union. And here is what Dr Vrublevskiy says about it.

[Vrublevskiy] Only those who avoid treatment and who are likely to die of narcotics as a result are given compulsory treatement. In order to give a drug addict compulsory treatment, one needs an application from members of his family on the strength of which a court decides whether to administer compulsory treatment or not.

[Reporter] And how do those who have received treatment fare? A question to Dr Vrublevskiy.

[Vrublevskiy] Under the Soviet law, such people would be given jobs after they have received treatment in drug withdrawal. Very often their colleagues don't even know that they've received treatment for drug addiction because the doctor's oath of secrecy is honored. [end recording]

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION TO ENDORSE BUDGET

LD121730 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 11 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Boris Prokhorov writes:

A regular session of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament) opens in the Kremlin on Monday, November 17. One of the main items of the session is the endorsement of the plan of the USSR economic development and the USSR budget for next year.

Preparatory work has been underway in parliament for nearly a month. Just one example to illustrate it.

What share of capital investments of an industry should be allocated for science? When this question was raised at a meeting of the Commission for Machine-Buildings of the USSR Supreme Soviet (Parliament), there was a difference of opinions. The ministries of heavy engineering and of instrument making, for instance, planned to allocate just over seven percent of funds for these purposes.

Meanwhile, many deputies held that this is clearly insufficient. They asserted that those who are engaged in production still adhere to the outdated tendency: to save on everything, including the development of new technology.

The commission has turned down the proposals of the ministries which inordinately lowered the share of allocations for scientific and technological progress. It was recommended to channel for these purposes up to 12 percent of capital investments for every branch of machine-building in the USSR in 1987. Corresponding changes were made in the draft plan. In view of the scopes of the USSR economy it is easy to see that the difference will amount to billions of roubles.

Fifteen preparatory parliamentary commissions have been set up for drafting the USSR plan and budget for 1987. They thoroughly analyzed every line, every figure in the documents which will determine the development of the Soviet economy next year.

The results of the work of preparatory commissions will be analyzed by standing commissions of both chambers of the Supreme Soviet this week. They will draw the conclusions which will be referred to the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and it will submit the drafts for the consideration of the session of Soviet parliament.

Such is an extensive parliamentary procedure for drafting the country's plan and budget for every year. It differs from the practice of parliaments of a number of other countries, above all in that the main work to discuss and agree upon documents is held at preliminary meetings of various commissions, and not at plenary meetings of parliamentary sessions.

## SYMBOLIC GEORGIAN FILM 'REPENTANCE' REVIEWED

WA131830 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Oct 86 p 3

[Kora Tsereteli film review: "Time Gathers Stones"]

[Text] Today, when the rebuilding of our society has assumed a truly revolutionary nature, particular significance is attached to its humanist potential. Tengiz Abuladze's film "Repentance" will promote a stirring of social consciousness and the inculcation of the people's new type of thinking and mentality by the great power of evil-exposing honest and uncompromising art.

...the funeral of the well-known public figure Varlam Aravidze had been impressive and decorous, as was called for by the position of the deceased and the prestige of his happy, well-to-do family. The affected speeches were made, people wept in moderation and the body was committed to the ground. But the following day something incomprehensible happened -- the corpse was discovered in the garden of the house leaning up against a tree. At night the body was secretly buried, and the next morning was once again, to the horror of the family and the neighbors, discovered in the garden. The iron frame what had been constructed over the grave had been no use. Someone had been stubbornly unearthing the corpse until, finally, Varlam's grandson -- Tornike -- caught the criminal and shot the person in the arm.

It turned out to be an elderly woman with weary eyes and a face of noble features. "While I live, Varlam Aravidze shall not lie in the ground," she said firmly in court. "I will dig him up thrice three hundred times." To the judges question: "But what are the family to do with their deceased?" she imperturbably replied: "I'll feed him to the crows with my own hands."

The reader who has not seen the film will surely be amazed. What kind of odd story is this and where can it be leading? A detective story, tragi-comedy, farce?

Let us say in advance: Tengiz Abuladze's film "Repentance" does not fall into any of these categories. Its course is truly boundless, for this story, albeit typical, nonetheless perfectly authentic (the very style of its exposition insists on this), is merely a stiumulus to the development of several narrative seams. They will coexist, sometimes coming together in one stream and blending, sometimes spreading out. Elements of reality, phantasmagoria, philosophical reflection, moral advocacy, mythological images and classical tragedy of fate are interwoven in the film in curious kaleidoscopic patterns. In the conjugation of these graphic systems the artist's idea acquires a particular amplitude and the possibility of free movement from the particular to the general, from daily occurrence to eternity. It is very important to perceive this multilayer film on all its levels and to read its poetic code. Attending it is the special historical method inherent in the great artist T. Abuladze--the capacity in one work for perceiving and correlating the realities of several eras and thus creating the compass necessary for study of the concept of man.

It is with good reason that the film credits remind the viewer of the trilogy ("Entreaty," "Tree of Desire." "Repentance"). The pomegranate tree is a graphic and objective reality. But it is both the tree of ambition and the tree of knowledge of good and evil. And knowledge of good and evil is a continuous, dialectical process, as life itself is continuous and dialectical.

Narrating the unhappy love of Marita and Gediya, who fell victim to village prejudice, and calling for a remembrance of high ideals, of the taste for ambition, T. Abuladze debunks and destroys from the position of contemporary artist and thinker the illusion of the patriarchal understanding of the world, particularly, the structure of partiarchal "good". Together with Marita dies the myth of the infallible leader "personifying" the popular will. The acknowledged rural leader and wise man, Tsitsikore, defending the "honor' of the village, and the depersonalized peasants obedient to him kill a shining, pure creature--Marita-condemning her to inhuman torment. Thus action in the name of the "common good" results in voluntarism and blind cruelty, good, in evil.

"Repentance" is a film about the vitality and many faces of evil perpetrated in the name of the "common good," about its cynicism and about the victims of this dark force and the need for soul-purging repentance, for without it normal development is impossible.

Let us now return to the film and set off into the past of the sinful life of Varlam Aravidze. Strictly speaking, at first we are not sure: Are we seeing the material of a trial or a woman's flashbacks embellished by the phantasmagoria of nightmares that have persecuted her her whole life. But ultimately we are convinced that this is more like true reminiscences and true memory. Projectionist M. Agranovich, artist G. Mikeladze and the actors A. Makharadze, K. Kavsadze, Z. Botsvadze, I. Ninidze, K. Abduladze, Z. Giorgobiani and M. Ninidze are constantly in the groove of the film's most difficult concept. The film's generel and stylistic "iridescence" and the immediacy and ease of the jumps from actual reality to imaginary reality are accomplished thanks to precise reading, down to the finest nuances, of the idea and the high performance skill of the entire acting group. The full face of Varlam shining in ominous smile and his dark eyes, magnified through the glass of his pince-nez, first appear in a flashback of the defendant--the impression of a child observing from a window the noisy, festive ceremony of his "ascension" to the post of mayor....

From the balcony of his residence Varlam addresses to the crowd a speech of thanks. He is happy and intoxicated with his success, which, however, does not prevent him from vigilantly following the reaction of those gathered around him--some were exultantly shouting: [paragraph continues]

"Hurrah for Varlam!" but some people closed the window and led the child away from it. All is recorded by the evil, vengeful memory. By degrees, on "soft paws" Varlam enters the life of each esteemed member of society. He is courteous and kindly, charming in his own way and artistic even. Varlan is a "Maecenas". Who has dared encroach upon a monument of ancient culture? With affected indignation Varlam tears up before the eyes of representatives of the intelligentsia a document he himself wrote. Completely innocent old men--petition writers--were arrested? An oversight. A mistake. Set them free at once! He lavishes compliments on beautiful women, sings and even declaims Shakespeare's sonnets--stigmatizes: "Over the truth is the mocking lie, the nonentity in sumptuous attire...."

No, Varlam is far from the obtuse and cruel favorite Kvarkvare, although their affinity and national origins are obvious. This is not an empty barrel brought to the surface on a steep wave of social tempest and not a king for a day. Varlam is steadfast, tenacious and insidious evil with roots strongly intergrown in the humus of human vices and frailties and mutual malevolence. He is intelligent and dynamic and capable of creating the appearance of service of public interests and formulas inadequately upheld against adroit reversals and shufflings for reckless and demagogic purposes. He constantly demonstrates allegiance to the "idea" and the "common cause". However, actions to the benefit of this "common cause" are based only on the assertion of his monstrous lust for power. Having become firmly established, he adroitly and rapidly begins to clear from his path all that fails to become accustomed to his "dark realm". A little demagogy, a little hypocrisy, and a provocation "on behalf of the people" is cooked up--the impeccably honest Mikhail Korisheli and his wife, Eliko, who was devoted to the idea, are destroyed. Then a ring of iron locks around the artist Sandro Barateli and his wife Nino--the parents of the defendant. Availing himself of the social inertia and the ill-informed nature of some and the idealism and political myopia of others, Varlam makes his way toward his cherished goal--the repute of "spiritual shepherd" and absolute rule based on a violence that is particularly terrifying in that it is geared to self-destruction in accordance with the principle: "Do not trust a person, his deeds, his words".

"Remember, every three persons have four enemies!" Varlam instructs his stooges. "For one enemy is worth two friends!" And paraphrasing Confucius: "You have to know how to catch a black cat in a dark room. Even if it is not there!"

The power of the tyrant produces a particular species of tiny predators acting as parasites on the blood and sufferings--obsequious and unquestioning executants thereof, hypocritical and corrupt. In the film these are the black "knights of evil" imprisoned in fabulous armor who are ready, without a second thought, to fulfill any order and commit any crime. Thus at one pole of the film's graphic world are Varlam and his stooges, at the other, their innocent victims--helpless in the face of perfidy and meanness and unprepared for active struggle and sober assessment of the situation.

The tolling of the bell for such as Mikhail and Eliko Koresheli and Nino and Sandro Barateli is for everyone, for no one is capable of calculating the physical and moral damage done to man by the cruelty and cynicism of political adventurers, favorites and time-servers perverting in their selfish interests shining ideals. And, despite the specific singularities of a national nature, circumstances and social life, the general concept of guilt and responsibility for it emerges in the film as a most acute problem. It is with good reason that one of its first episodes recreates the words of Einstein's interview just before his death--the agitated and heartfelt appeal to mankind that it not forget this responsibility. With millennial signs of culture--national, Biblical and mythological images--Tengiz Abuladze elevates this doleful tolling of the bell for innocent victims to an angry, soul-searing tocsin. Civic detestation of and active hostility toward evil suggest to him increasingly new colors and conflicts and generalizations at all levels.

Sandro and Mikhail in confrontation. The situation of this meeting is just as improbable and absurd as all that happens to them. Against the background of an idyllic picture of nature, beneath a spreading willow, a delightful young woman in the image of the goddess of retribution Nemesis and the examining magistrate in a crown of wild flowers play duets at a white piano. Mikhail Korisheli confesses to his friend that he has already signed the charge against him of participation in some antipopular conspiracy and suggests that his example be followed: name as many participants as possible -- tens, hundreds, thousands of names. And then it will be understood, finally, "up there" how absurd the indictment against them is.

All this together -- both the idyllic surroundings and the implausible appearance of the defendants, incompatible with reality and Mikhail's strange delirious speeches create a farcical effect. And suddenly -- the dramatic solution of the scene -- the heart-rending cry of a man whose mind is spinning in vain attempts to comprehend incomprehensible evil.

Sandro completes his journey to Golgotha along a damp, dark tunnel -- on his knees in water. This sinister underworld is already familiar to us from the dream presentiment of Nino. As if from the start, from the appearance in his home of Varlam, Sandro was condemned to this Golgotha and this torment of the cross. His body, hanging by ropes from the roof of the cave, is reflected in the water: a dual crucifixion -- repetition of the fate of the Biblical hero -- the traditional symbol of humanity and suffering.

All this takes place against the background of the huge figure of Nemesis with her indispensable attributes -- the sword and scales. But they are useless since the goddess' eyes are bound by a black band. When the gods are silent, retribution is effected by ordinary mortals such as Ketevan Barateli. And she pronounces on Varlam a horrible curse from the depths of the ages, whose realization she takes on herself. The villain's ashes will never return to the earth. There is no room for him there.

However, the theme of retribution and redemption which is inevitable, like fate, is not confined to mythology and allegorical metaphors. It is expanded and intensified by other topical motives, particularly that of the continuity of the generations.

Flourishing amid the property plundered by his father, Varlam's son -- Avel -- is a chip off the old block. Only Varlam is active, turbulent evil. Avel is a consumer. He does not need to earn either material or social prestige. Nor does he need such fierce self-assertion. As for the rest, Avel is the image of his father -- in his possessive mentality, demagogy, predatory skill and cynicism. The expertise of A. Makharadze, who conveys to the viewer this similarity and this difference with exceptional persuasiveness, is astonishing.

Avel consults with his stooges what to do with this madwoman -- Ketevan Barateli. Buy her off, send in a hired killer, put her in the madhouse (better than Varlam's methods?)? However, his peace had already been disturbed, his imagination shocked by the uncommon events. At night he would lay gasping from nightmares and was haunted by the fact that he had been locked in alone with the ill-starred deceased and was seeking vainly for a way out.

Avel attempts to find his lost equilibrium in a conversation with his sick conscience, but his "confessor" proves to be the Devil, and he feels the ground slipping from under him. "Who are you? What have you lived for? What is the point of your existence?" he hears the venomous and importunate question. He is afraid of being left in solitude. After all, a person "without God in his heart" alone with himself thinks only of death. He is afraid of losing his son, who gradually comes to see the light.

And so it came to pass! "I hate you!" his son Tornike cries to his face. "I can no longer endure so many lies." For what? For holding on to a prosperity built on blood and lies?

"Who are you? What have you lived for?" on this occasion the son's question addressed to his father. An uncompromising question, which--sooner or later--the future puts to the past.

The shot in the boy's room was the answer. Thus one further sacrifice--a part of the future, to which both the past and the present are answerable. Eternity once again links itself with tragic events to suggest the terrible price of redemption--redemption by blood.

Evil in the film destroys itself, confirming its inhuman essence. After all, primordially man's nature is that of the creator, and, in corrupting and destroying society, the individual primarily inevitably disintegrates himself. The maniacal state of Varlam and the agonizing hallucinations of Avel are psychologically authentic, albeit frankly embellished by the author's attitude--scorn, hatred and sarcastic mockery. For this reason no phantasmagorias, conditionalities and allegories divert the film from historical reality. Form therein does not exist independently. It is part of the content, its coagulum, essence.

T. Abuladze's tremendous creative energy finds an outlet through this form; energy of struggle against evil and audacity of thought, recognizing this evil in the most solemn attire.

Thus the artist understands his civic mission, thus he pays tribute to the present day and its anxieties and apprehensions and its great sacrifices.

The film culminates in a significant epilogue. An affectedly and oddly dressed old woman (V., Andzhaparidze) knocks at the window to Ketevan Barateli (now in everyday, humdrum clothes of a housewife earning a little extra by baking pastries) and inquires where this street leads--to the shrine?

"This is Varlam's street," Ketevan answers. "It cannot lead to the shrine."

The old women turns back. A road that does not lead to shining ideals is not a road but a dead end.

Thus Tengiz Abuladze throws a bridge across to his "Tree of Desire," emphasizing the continuity of his ideas for the viewer recognizes in the old woman his beloved heroine Fufala. Thus does he hint that the evil he has described with such revulsion has not yet been completely eradicated and (people, be vigilant!) could yet be revived.

Thus, finally, he stamps his film with the autograph of the great actress Veriko Andzhaparidze, thereby proclaiming the eternal, unfading power of true art and its purifying mission.

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIGHTS SHORTCOMINGS

AU120842 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the progress made in fulfilling the plans for the construction of important capacities, and for putting into service houses, and children's and medical establishments. [paragraph continues]

It has been noted that the contracting organizations of the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction, of the Agricultural Construction Committee [Ukragrostroy], and of the Ministry of Assembly and Special Construction had put into operation 25 large industrial complexes, including 16 ahead of schedule. The republic as a whole has met the targets for putting into service houses, kindergartens, hospitals, and polyclinics. The annual plan for commissioning general education, vocational, and technical schools has been fulfilled.

At the same time, at many projects the situation is strained. Some 33 percent of industrial complexes close to being commissioned have fallen short of the plans for works. A number of oblasts, particularly Kirovograd Oblast, have fallen significantly short of the plan for housing construction. Most socio-cultural facilities close to being commissioned have fallen short of the tasks set. This has resulted from the fact that ministries, combines, trusts, and oblast associations did not concentrate the forces and resources necessary on time.

Comrade V.P. Salo, Ukrainian minister of construction; Comrade A.R. Shtundel, Ukrainian deputy minister of assembly and special construction works; and Comrade N.A. Pylinkov, chairman of the Ukrainian Urban Construction Committee [Ukrgradostroy], have been severely warned about the lag permitted in fulfilling the plans for construction and assembly works at a number of important facilities which are close to being commissioned or are built at piece rates. They have been instructed to take effective steps to hasten operations at the projects noted, to supply the latter with materials and structural parts so that without fail they meet the targets set for their commissioning.

Comrade N.A. Sukhomlin, Kirovograd Oblispolkom first deputy chairman, has been severely reprimanded, and Comrade L.F. Kibets, Kirovograd Obkom second secretary, has been warned about the unsatisfactory organization of housing construction and the shortfall from the 9-month plan for house commissioning.

The Central Committee has listened to a report on the shortcomings incurred by Rovno Obkom in restructuring the style and methods of its work. Formalism, stereotype, and orchestrating practices [zaorganizavannost] have been noted in the work performed by many party committees and organizations. Some leading cadres in party committees, administrative and economic organs interpret the essence of restructuring in an oversimplified way, and think that it only means reducing the number of circulars, conferences, meetings, and summons from the field.

An atmosphere of mutual exactingness has not been created everywhere. Some functionaries try to overemphasize even insignificant achievements. The obkom, as well as most gorkoms and raykoms still acept infringements of party and state discipline and are too liberal in evaluating improper acts by functionaries. In the education of cadres, the role of criticism and self-criticism has abated; there is too little publicity. At plenums, speakers and members of elective party bodies speak about shortcomings in general terms or in passing, and are not always thorough in analyzing the causes of these shortcomings. They frequently explain miscalculations and shortcomings by objective factors and look for the culprits somewhere outside. Insufficient use has been made in the oblast of the existing reserves and possibilities for accelerating socioeconomic development. Returns from invested funds and the equipment shift intensity factor continue to decline. No necessary restructuring has taken place in construction. There are serious arrears in the development of the social sphere.

The Central Committee has obligated the obkom to eliminate the shortcomings noted, to take additional measures to hasten the restructuring of obkom activities, as well the work performed by party gorkoms, raykoms, administrative, economic, and public organizations.

An orgnaizational committee has been set up to create a republic-level organization for war and labor veterans. Comrade A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee second secretary, has been approved as the organizational committee's secretary.

'STRICTEST PUNISHMENTS' FOR WINDOW DRESSING

PM111211 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 31 Oct 86 p 1

[Unnamed ATEM correspondent: "Unremitting Attention to Struggle Against Overreporting"]

[Text] The sources of the shameful chain reaction of overreporting and window-dressing in industry, construction, and transportation and in connection with the services sphere too were revealed at a 29 October conference at the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee. Leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations in these sectors were invited. Questions of their practical activity to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Unsatisfactory Fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee Resolutions to Eradicate Window-dressing and Overreporting by the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the Kirovograd Ukrainian Communist Party Obkom, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry" and the resolutions of the Fourth Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum were discussed.

Delivering the report, V.F. Semenov, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that many ministers, state committee chairmen, and department and local ispolkom leaders had been leading the enterprises, associations, and organizations under their jurisdiction intolerably badly, failing to investigate their production and financial activity, tolerating instances of negligent accounting, and permitting the most blatant violations of established practices.

The attention of those present was drawn to the fact that the top leaders of ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, and organizations bear personal responsibility for the state of affairs. They must bring the true picture to light as soon as possible and without concealing a single fact -- however trivial -- by utilizing the control apparatus already at their disposal. It is necessary to go to every production subunit and every workplace and find the roots of the overreporting and the actual guilty parties, and demand an explanation from them. The strictest punishments must be applied to the overreporters and window-dressers, up to and including expulsion from the party, dismissal from their posts, and instigation of legal proceedings, irrespective of rank, previous services, and awards. They should be expelled from the elective aktiv, proposals should be submitted to strip them of their powers as deputies and their illegally acquired titles and awards, and illegally obtained bonuses must be returned without fail in every case.

The in-depth analysis of the state of affairs undertaken at the conference showed that today it is hard to find a sector in the republic where shameful phenomena such as overreporting and window-dressing have not taken place. In this regard it was stressed that under the leadership of party committees a united front comprising administration, control services, deputies' groups, auditing commissions, people's control groups and posts, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must be created everywhere to combat overreporting. Their activity and its united thrust must be coordinated. The results of the state of affairs must be examined literally every month.

The attention of those present was particularly drawn to their personal responsibility for effective work of the control apparatus. [paragraph continues]

It is necessary to work out and implement specific measures to improve intradepartmental control, to instill order in accounting, and to prevent distortions in reporting figures in departmental enterprises and institutions. If necessary, forces should be redistributed and these services strengthened with communists.

A briefing was given by Moldavian SSR Prosecutor I.I. Cheban.

The conference was addressed by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

P.V. Voronin and I.P. Kalin, members of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; and N.A. Tsyu, candidate member of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, took part in the conference's work.

RABOTNITSA CLAIMS ABORTIONS OUTNUMBER BIRTHS

AU081121 Paris AFP in English 1053 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Abortions now outnumber births in the Soviet Union, running at more than five million annually, with a third of them clandestine, the monthly magazine RABOTNITSA (WORKING WOMAN) reported in its latest edition.

The publication did not give exact figures for abortions, but said that their numbers were "more than those of births." The most recent official figures, published last month, said that 5.3 million babies were born in 1985.

In the huge Russian Republic, which covers over 76 per cent of the Soviet Union and includes the cities of Moscow and Leningrad, the ratio of abortions to births was as high as two to one, the magazine said.

Part of the reason so many women resort to abortions is that female contraceptives, including the pill, diaphrams and spermicides are in short supply, the article said.

A great number of women choose to have their abortions illegally, for reasons ranging from hygiene to discretion, it said.

An abortion in a Soviet hospital is a hasty, eight-minute operation, costing just five rubles (about 7.5 dollars) and available up to the 12th week of pregnancy.

Anesthetics are rarely provided by the hospital, the magazine said.

To avoid what the magazine called the "deeply unhappy" experience of a hospital abortion, some women are ready to pay 1,000 rubles (1,500 dollars) for better, private service, the magazine said, quoting the rate for an illegal abortion charged by a gynecologist in the southern republic of Georgia.

Many women, especially those pregnant for the first time, prefer the anoynymity of a private operation, the magazine said. Sixty-seven per cent of Soviet women abort their first preganacy illegally, it said.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 6-8 NOV REPORTED

LD090338 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 6-8 November. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 November

Kurgan Oblast has produced 1.4 million metric tons of grain, which is 50,000 more than the plan. (0700)

In Tajikistan more than 200,000 metric tons of cotton have been picked up by combine, which is almost a quarter of the harvest gathered this year. (0700)

Leninabad Oblast farmers are the first in Tajikistan to sell the state cotton on account of their socialist pledges. So far 880,000 metric tons of raw cotton -- almost 98 percent of the yearly task -- have been picked in Tajikistan. (1200)

Armenian collective and state farms have successfully fulfilled their plan for sales to the state of fruit and grapes. More than 110,000 metric tons of fruit and 230,000 metric tons of grapes have been delivered to trading organizations and bottling factories. The harvesting is continuing, and more than 3,000 hectares of orchards and vineyards are being planted. (1200)

Kirgiz agricultural workers have completed the sowing of winter eared crops: wheat and barley occupy almost a quarter of a million hectares of irrigated plow land. (1200)

Almost 20 million hectares of land have ben autumn-plowed in Kazakhstan. (1200)

Kazakhstan maize growers completed maize harvesting today: maize stalks have been cut for silage over 2.4 million hectare, and an area of over 190,000 hectares has been gathered in for grain. This year 23 million metric tons of maize silage has been laid in for winter in the republic. (1800)

7 November

In complex drought conditions everything is being done in Uzbekistan to gather in as much cotton as possible. To date, almost 4.7 million metric tons of cotton has been picked in the republic. (0500)

Stavropol farms have produced 250,000 metric tons of grain above the target for the first year of the 5-year plan; winter crop sowing is now complete. The area for intensive cultivation of wheat has been expanded by a further 50,000 hectares. (1200)

8 November

Turkmenistan has harvested more than 1 million metric tons of cotton so far. (0600)

Krasnodar Kray: Autumn plowing has been carried out on about 1.8 million hectares and is now almost completed. (0900)

The chief engineer of the Ukrainian agro-industrial complexs, department says the 180 sugar producing works of the republic have produced for October a record amount of sugar -- 1,687,000 metric tons. They have been producing 54,000 metric tons of sugar every 24 hours.

A total of more than 3 million metric tons of sugar have already been produced in the Ukraine by the present holiday from the beet of the new harvest. (1200)

IZVESTIYA NOTES KUBAN GRAIN HARVEST SUCCESS

PM311313 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Oct 86 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "The Kuban's Great Grain"]

[Excerpts] A TASS report has been published under this headline. It really is great grain. Some 4.3 million metric tons of grain have been sold to the state. Taking the sown area (2 million hectares) into consideration, this is a great contribution: an average of more than 20 quintals per hectare sold. The yield has also finally "come off" -- more than 40 quintals per hectare on average.

The kray had been unable to pass this figure "40" for many years. And now, apparently easily, it has surmounted that barrier. What can account for this? A concurrence of circumstances? Good weather?

Agronomists and leaders used to vindicate themselves by referring precisely to the weather. Being a frequent visitor to Krasnodar, I used to carry away uneasy impressions from there -- they said it was almost the Sahara Desert. On black earth, true, 7 meters deep. Both aspects were impressive.

Of course, the famous "Armavir Corridor" -- from the steppes of Stavropol Kray to the kray center itself in the Kuban -- also played its part. Even today violent winds can rush along it, and just try to keep on your feet, farmer!

What, then, has happened? Restructuring? I do not think this world should be used in an offhand manner. But, on visiting the Kuban last spring and meeting with experienced economic planners, I felt that they were dissatisfied with the results of the work entrusted to them. And, above all, with the return from the land. More specifically, with the harvest they were getting. [passage omitted]

Of course, it is no coincidence that the TASS report on the Kuban's great grain also contains the following words:

"The people of Krasnodar Kray could have gathered still more grain if they had utilized available reserves. One of these is to overcome the motley nature of yields, where some rayons obtain more than 50 quintals of winter wheat on average, and others little more than 30. Therefore, it has been decided next year to grow all wheat by the intensive method alone. Every field and plot has been registered. All teams on kolkhozes and sovkhozes have gone over to autonomous financing, and production of organic fertilizers is being switched to a scientific and industrial basis."

It seems to me that this approach to the matter is needed not only in our abundant Krasnodar Kray. But particularly in less abundant places. Because the potential of our grainfield is still not being realized in full [passage omitted]

We usually begin our reviews with figures passed to us, to the newspaper, from the Central Statistical Administration. Today the summary is practically the last: Whatever column you look at, just a few hectares remain to be harvested (not counting cotton, which has its own schedule). But approximately 200,000 hectares of grain crops remain to be threshed and harvested, 94,000 hectares of soybeans, and 65,000 hectares of sugar beets. [passage omitted]

## SCIENTIST SHEVCHENKO ON ESTABLISHING LUNAR BASES

LD102344 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1252 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 10 Nov (TASS) -- With the achievements of science today, allowing space stations to be built in near-Earth orbit, it would in principle be possible to deliver materials, equipment and a crew to set up a lunar base, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics Vladislav Shevchenko writes in the magazine BULLETIN OF THE USSR ACADEMY OF SCIENCES. The author not only analyzes the projections of specialists at the International Astronautics Federation and the NASA Space Center in the United States, but also proposes his own plan for setting up such a base.

The scientist is of the opinion that to erect large-scale structures in near-Earth orbit it would be more cost-effective to use lunar materials, for example to provide radiation protection for manned spacecraft. The energy costs to put a payload into geostationary orbit from the lunar surface would be 20-30 times less than that involved in a launching from Earth. Lunar rock could be used both for construction purposes and for industrial processing to extract aluminum, iron and titanium. It would be expedient, the scientist notes, to conduct further studies of the universe from a lunar base.

In conditions of low gravity and absence of atmosphere, it would be a realistic matter to construct large optical telescopes with an equivalent mirror size of 25 meters and hundreds of times the sensitivity of the ones currently in use. The scientist also hopes that it will be possible to find on the moon fragments of ancient rocks from Earth which got there as a result of the intense volcanic activity that took place on our planet billions of years ago. In the long term it is not ruled out that exotic energy sources employing the particular conditions which exist on the moon could be used -- for example, devices working on the principle of a thermocouple, based on temperature difference. To generate electricity, such an installation could use the 500 degrees centigrade difference that exists between the light and shadow parts of the moon in order to power scientific apparatus, industrial equipment and hothouses to grow food on the inhabited base.

The cost of implementing the project for a lunar base on a national scale could be reduced in the event of international cooperation.

## PRAVDA NOTES KALUGA REGION TV COVERAGE EXPANDED

PM091537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[I. Shedvigovskiy report: "Television Linkup Through Space"]

[Text] Kaluga, 6 Nov -- A powerful television retransmitter has come into operation in the city of Sukhinichi.

The inhabitants of rural regions a long way from the oblast center will now be able to watch the October parades and demonstrations in Red Square on their television screens on Channel One. With the retransmitter in operation, receiving signals via a space communications satellite, a steady reception of broadcasts is guaranteed for 92 percent of the oblast's population. Next on the agenda is the erection of equipment to relay Central Television Channel Two to these regions.